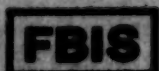


JPRS 75112

11 February 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2212



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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 75112	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No. 2212			5. Report Date 11 February 1980	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(G) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
15. Supplementary Notes			14.	
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information from African and specialized West European publications and radio on political, economic, and sociological developments.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors				
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-African Aff.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gabon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niger	<input type="checkbox"/> Zaire
Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola	<input type="checkbox"/> Gambia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nigeria	<input type="checkbox"/> Zambia
Economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana	<input type="checkbox"/> Reunion	
Culture (Social Sciences)	<input type="checkbox"/> Botswana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guinea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rhodesia	
Technological	<input type="checkbox"/> Burundi	<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau	<input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cameroon	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivory Coast	<input type="checkbox"/> Sao Tome and Principe	
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Comoro Islands	<input type="checkbox"/> Madagascar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somalia	
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equatorial Guinea	<input type="checkbox"/> Mauritius	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tanzania	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	<input type="checkbox"/> Togo	
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Namibia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda	
c. COSATI Field/Group	02, 5D, 5C, 5K		<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Volta	
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 152
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price

11 February 1980

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NEW GHANAIAN COINS REPORTEDLY SOLD, MELTED IN UPPER VOLTA

Deal Reported

Accra ~~GHANA~~IAN TIMES in English 12 Jan 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Ghana's new cedi and 50 pesewas coins are being sold in the Republic of Upper Volta.

Mr S. H. K. Larweh, manager of the Ghana Commercial Bank at Lawra told the Ghana News Agency that a cedi coin cost ₵8 while the 50 pesewas coins sells at ₵5.

He said that the coins were melted and used as jewels such as necklace, ear-ring and bracelet.

Mr Larweh said investigations by the bank officials had revealed that the deal was hatched at Ham [word indistinct] where the coins were later transported to Upper Volta for sale in some villages.

Bank Denial

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by Suzie Okyere]

[Excerpts] THE Bank of Ghana yesterday denied any knowledge about the sale of Ghanaian cedi and 50 pesewa coins in the Republic of Upper Volta.

Three very responsible officials of the Bank told me yesterday that the alleged sale of the coins in the Upper Volta which was reported in the press last Saturday was news to them.

They were, however, of the opinion that the Board

or Guards should investigate the report and, if confirmed, institute measures to check it.

The news report from the Upper Volta came in the wake of unconfirmed reports that the coins were being melted even in the country and used for jewels such as necklace, ear

and hand rings.

Their view of the episode, however, is that under normal circumstances people prefer paper money to coins due to the fact that the coins were too much of a load to carry.

The officials also referred to the anti-social habit of some Ghanaians, especially women, to make coins collection a hobby.

Withdrawal of Coins Denied

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 15 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Patrick Arku-Nelson]

[Text] The Bank of Ghana has said it has no intention of withdrawing the cedi and 50 pesewas coins from circulation although there were reports that the coins were being sold in Upper Volta, melted and used as jewels such as necklace, ear-rings and hand rings.

Disclosing this to the press in Accra yesterday officials of the bank said that the responsibility of ensuring that the coins were not smuggled out of the country should be laid at the doorsteps of the border guard who must ensure that currency printed for use in Ghana were not taken outside for any other purpose.

The officials assured the nation that there was enough coins to be put into circulation and there was no cause for alarm.

They, however, reminded the public that it was illegal to melt the coins.

The officials said that the cedi coins were put into circulation to replace the cedi notes for various reasons, but the process would be gradual.

CSO: 4420

UGANDAN, KENYAN, TANZANIAN RELATIONS SAID CLOSER

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 4 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

UGANDA and Kenya may exchange resident ministers, President Godfrey Binaisa revealed at Entebbe yesterday.

The president was briefing newsmen on arrival from Arusha, Tanzania where he attended a mini-summit with Presidents Julius Nyerere and Daniel arap Moi of Kenya.

Binaisa said he suggested to the Kenyan leader that because of unique relations extending over a long time, the best thing would be for the countries to exchange resident ministers instead of establishing a formal high commission.

"The meeting was historical and fruitful since it was the first of its kind in 10 years. Dictator Idi Amin's exit has opened new avenues for greater cooperation among the East African people," Binaisa told journalists.

The president said the summit discussed matters re-

lated to the economy, communications and security in the region. "The fact that we met was a great achievement."

He said that 1980's would see an East Africa committed to greater mutual interdependence. Binaisa also said that he met separately with Nyerere to discuss bilateral matters.

President Nyerere described the one-hour mini-summit as "a tremendous achievement".

Briefing newsmen at the end of the meeting at the Arusha International Conference Centre, Arusha, Nyerere said the three presidents agreed to meet more regularly.

He said it was normal for the three presidents to discuss their countries' common problems and try to create more confidence among themselves.

More such meetings, he said, will be held in future by the three presidents to find solutions to regional problems.

FOURTH AFRICAN HIGHWAY CONFERENCE OPENS IN NAIROBI

Aims, Agenda of Conference

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 80 p 6

[Text]

KENYA is honoured to host the Fourth African Highway Conference which opened at the Kenyatta Conference Centre yesterday.

Over 1,200 delegates are attending the conference. The first was held in Ethiopia in 1968 and the other two in Morocco and Ivory Coast in 1972 and 1976.

The international road federation was formed in 1948 to promote the improvement of roads and road transport throughout the world. Among some of its objectives the IRF collects and distributes information regarding roads and road transportation, the co-ordination of road research studies and the training of road engineers.

For the exchange of the latest information in road construction, usage and maintenance the federation sponsors world and regional meetings periodically. The aims of the Nairobi conference will be to review the current situation and future programmes relating to infrastructure in each African country.

The conference also aims at studying the development of major international Pan-African highways and their liaisons with those of the European and Middle East network. Delegates from 39 African countries, Europe, America, Asia and the Middle East will also discuss problems concerning roads and road transportation common to all African countries.

Road construction specialists from the industrialised countries in addition to 30 African ministers of works are discussing the highway situation in participating countries, road construction and maintenance, equipment and materials for road construction, low volume roads, road transport and urban traffic management and safety, road signals, road markings and lighting as well as equipment and materials for road construction.

Production

According to conference sources Kenya will feature prominently at the conference, not only as the host country but as one which is spearheading the programme in developing countries of building low volume roads from the major highways. These feeder roads which penetrate to the interior help farmers transport their produce to the markets and also give local people easy access to the social services, hospitals, clinics and schools.

This programme of constructing rural access roads in

Kenya was started in 1975 with the aim of constructing rural roads in 22 districts which are agriculturally productive and most populous. The objective had been to stimulate increased cash crop and livestock production and bring more people to the market economy through provision of all weather access to markets, improve access to social facilities and increase grass-roots participation in development planning through selection at district level of roads for improvement by the district development committees.

It is on this programme of rural access roads that Kenya is expected to present papers on her experience of these roads.

Kenya's success in roads construction is the result of a systematic Government development policy which has laid particular emphasis on affording rural people the opportunity to travel safely and comfortably. This has been achieved through the upgrading to bitumen standards of important road links. At the same time there has

been a special-purpose-roads programme initiated to specifically serve various development projects such as sugar, tea and settlement schemes.

These programmes were launched soon after independence and by 1974 the length of paved roads had more than doubled from the 1,800 kilometres at independence.

The current National Development Plan aims at constructing and improving many more kilometres of various classes of roads which are intended to serve a wide variety of people engaged in diverse activities.

The Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr. Henry Kagey, is conference chairman during the five-day gathering.

In their discussions on road markings and new construction designs the delegates are expected to come up with concrete proposals and recommendations not only in facilitating easier traffic flow but also in making the roads less accident prone. —KNA

Moi's, Ministers Statements

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 80 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday warned African nations not to let minor ideological differences prevent them from improving transport and communication links necessary for the development of the continent.

The President was officially opening the Fourth African Highway Conference at Nairobi's Kenyatta Conference Centre.

He said the meeting was not only timely but also of special significance to African countries for a number of reasons. Firstly, it was being held during the early years of the UN transport decade — 1978 to 1988. Secondly, it was being convened in a continent in which most countries were firmly committed to the growth of inter-regional trade and socio-economic co-operation.

This was seen through the construction of regional and international road networks, such as those planned under the Mombasa-Lagos Trans-African Highway, Cairo-Gaborone Trans-East African Highway and other projects in northern and western Africa, said President Moi.

"In this connection, I wish to state that, in this increasingly inter-dependant world, we must not let minor differences of ideological nature prevent us from embarking upon the vital programme of improving transport and communication links necessary for the development of our continent", he said.

The conference was taking place at a time when the non-oil producing developing countries were suffering from higher prices of oil — a commodity which played a vital role in the transport sector, he added.

The President stressed the need for finding alternative and cheaper energy resources. He called for concerted efforts to plan programmes less dependent on oil, such as using more labour intensive methods in civil engineering works.

The President said the planning, design and construction of low-cost and low-traffic roads had become a subject of universal interest throughout Africa. Such roads were urgently needed to provide all-weather access to rural areas, where most Africans lived.

The conference was an historic occasion and of importance to

Africa because through such an international gathering, African governments could discuss with their colleagues from the developed world their road development plans, said the President.

They could also talk about programmes for which developing nations sought development aid and transfer of modern technology.

He said the gathering was the ideal medium through which engineers, and those engaged in the highway engineering profession, could exchange views with their colleagues from the developed world.

President Moi told the audience that the provision of an efficient transport system was of importance to all developing African countries which often allocated substantial portions of their financial resources to the construction and improvement of road networks.

Kenya had made great strides since independence. The development of the road infrastructure had involved heavy investment, implemented under the National Development Plans between 1964 and 1978, he added.

Under the current development plan for 1979 to 1983, more road projects would be undertaken. "We are particularly grateful to those who have assisted us in this endeavour", said the President.

He paid tribute to the conference organisers for their dedication and hard work to make the conference productive.

The Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr. Henry Kosgey, told the conference that Kenya's transport sector had now the full range of modes, including roads, railways, air transport, maritime and inland shipping services and pipeline transport.

But Kenya's roads network was the most important means of transport to the community, he added.

He said Kenya's road development programme had been geared to the Government's efforts to upgrade the quality of life in rural areas.

GABON-SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Libreville L'UNION in French 21 Dec 79 p 4

[Text] Accepting the invitation of His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, head of the government, and secretary general and founder of the Gabon Democratic Party, His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and president of the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement, paid a working and friendship visit to the Republic of Gabon on Thursday 20 December 1979.

On that occasion the two presidents had a long exchange of views on the political situation in Africa. They emphasized in particular problems of bilateral cooperation.

As to the political situation in Africa, southern Africa in particular, the two chiefs of state expressed their satisfaction with the agreement reached in Lancaster House among all the nationalist parties which will thus, following the transitional period, effectively take over control over the destinies of their country.

In a general way the two chiefs of state reasserted their loyalty to the charter of the Organization of African Unity and their moral and material support to African national liberation movements fighting racism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, so that the noble ideals of peace and justice may triumph in the continent.

On the subject of bilateral relations, having recalled the cooperation agreements concluded in 1975 between the two countries, namely, the General Cooperation Agreement; Trade Agreement; Telecommunications Agreement; Merchant Marine Agreement; Manpower Agreement; Air Agreement; and Postal and Financial Services Agreement, the chiefs of state agreed on the need to update the agreements and provide a new impetus to the development of such relations.

To this effect, and with a view to the immediate implementation of pertinent stipulations, the two presidents decided that a delegation of Gabon

experts, led by the Gabon minister of foreign affairs and cooperation go to Sao Tome and Principe at a time to be agreed in advance by the two parties through diplomatic channels.

The two presidents expressed the wish that such meetings, held within the framework of the required consultation between the two countries, be increased in the future for the sake of strengthening cooperation and the climate of good neighborliness and cordial entente which should govern relations between Sao Tome and Principe and Gabon.

The talks between the two chiefs of state took place in an atmosphere of great frankness, perfect understanding, and fraternal esteem.

The following attended the talks between the two chiefs of state:

Sao Tome:

Mrs Maria Amorim, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation;
Evaristo Carvalho, minister of construction, transport and communications;
Juliao Costa, director of the president's office.

Gabon:

Jean-Stanislas Migolet, vice prime minister and minister of interior in charge of inter-assemblies relations;
Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation;
Dominique Bounvouere, director of the president's office;
Pierre Mebaley, secretary general of the government;
Jean-Felix Adande, Gabonese ambassador and counselor to the president of the republic for the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation;
Leon Lekounda Boumy, ambassador to Sao Tome and Principe.

At the conclusion of his visit, President Pinto da Costa thanked, on behalf of the government and the entire people of Sao Tome, President Bongo and the people, government, and Democratic Party of Gabon for the warm and fraternal welcome extended to him and his retinue.

The president of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe renewed to the president of the Gabonese republic who, once again, accepted with pleasure, the invitation to pay a state visit to Sao Tome and Principe. The date of the visit will be established subsequently through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Libreville on 20 December 1979

For the Gabonese Republic, El Hadj Omar Bongo

For the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Manuel Pinto da Costa

5157

CSO: 4400

REPORT ON SIXTH AGECOOP CONFERENCE

Cotonou EHUZU in French 20 Dec 79 pp 3, 4

[Article by Emmanuel Kouagou: "A Favored Instrument for Cooperation Among Member Countries:"]

[Text] The work of the Sixth General Conference of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT) has just closed in Lome, at the Assembly House of the Togolese people.

This work lasted 3 days (from 12 to 15 December) during which more than about 100 delegates from about 30 member countries worked without respite to find solutions to numerous problems that the agency has experienced for 2 years.

Everything was arranged by the Togolese authorities to assure the full success of this extremely important phase of the work of the AGECOOP [Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency] general conference.

This conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting of the Administrative Council which on 10 and 11 December reviewed the dossiers to be submitted for the approval of the General Conference.

These dossiers included questions relative to the general policy of the agency, notably revision of the basic texts, the role of the agency within the international context, and administrative and financial matters.

Let us note that in this regard our country, the People's Republic of Benin, was named to the chairmanship of said council for a 2-year period for the third consecutive time.

That is indisputable proof of the international following that our revolutionary country has been accumulating since the historic date of 26 October 1972.

Comrade Francois Kouyami, our minister of Youth, Popular Culture, and Sport, chairman of the Administrative Council, in an interview granted to one of our colleagues of the United Nations Radio, reaffirmed this aspect:

"...This is the third time that we were re-elected to head the Administrative Council, which is an honor for our country, the People's Republic of Benin. That is evidence of the effectiveness of the work that we are currently accomplishing within the agency."

He went on to say that that reflects the great trust that the other member countries place in our country.

On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the ACCT (it was created on 20 March 1970 in Niamey), this Sixth Conference is invested with very special importance.

Of course 10 years in the life of an international organization certainly are not enough for such a young agency to make its way among so many others that have been in existence for several decades.

One can nevertheless say that, taking into account the ground that has been covered, the 10 years that have just been completed have given evidence of the continuing desire of our member countries to lay the foundations of mutual lasting solidarity. This aspect did not elude our brother Akakpo Ahianyo, Togolese minister of Foreign Affairs, who mentioned this at the opening of the meeting. "Cooperation today is the key word of international relations. And, concerning the French-speaking community, the AGECOOP seems to represent the favored instrument that denotes both our cultural community and our necessary solidarity."

In this connection, he continued, it represents a framework for cooperation and continuing dialog. Above all it is an instrument at the service of the economic and social development of countries.

Revise the Texts

This Sixth General Conference from the beginning has been aware of the fundamental role it must play in the solution of the crisis that has not ceased to haunt the agency.

In order to do this, it gave its opinion on the changes that should be made in the basic texts to improve the operation of the general secretariat, often hampered since its creation by the dispersal of power within a collegial organization.

In fact, it must be remembered that this organizational crisis that has been in existence since the Fifth General Conference, held in Abidjan in

1977, originated in the suppression by Dan Dicko, the present secretary general, of the "specific or prompt assignments" of the four deputy secretaries general, "in the matter of planning and of commitment of expenditures."

This decision in due course quickly affected his collaborators, namely: Canadian Leopold Amyot, French Andre Clerici, Belgian Simon-Pierre Nothomb, and Tunisian Abdelaziz Driss. Of the four, only Andre Clerici, the Frenchman, still carries out his duties.

The texts of the agency's charter stipulate that "the secretary general and the deputy secretaries general are to carry out the management duties of the agency in concert. The secretary general presides over the meetings of the secretariat. He represents the agency in official acts."

As one can see, there is no provision for the process of making a decision within the secretariat general. In the face of this situation, which has lasted only too long, Professor Dan Dicko proposed to the Sixth General Conference a reform characterized by the desire to make of the secretariat a more effective instrument for the implementation of procedural decisions.

He wanted to effect an improvement in the operation of the departments of the agency by granting them a more coherent management.

Then he continued: "In this regard, it is advantageous to assure the authority of the secretary general over all of his collaborators, including the deputy secretary.

In this regard the best formula would be to have only one deputy secretary general who would be charged with the council and interim duties and any missions that the secretary general might assign him.

This proposal, as one might imagine, did not meet with the agreement of all the delegates during this Sixth Conference. On the contrary, it certainly aroused opposition, indeed, scissions. This idea of the secretary general, then, was a stumbling block during this conference.

Two camps clearly emerged. One side upholds the opinion that there should be four deputy secretaries general, as in the case of other international organizations. Canada is in this camp. It contributes 35 percent to the budget of the agency, and prefers a technical cooperation that purely and simply favors the basic texts, with four secretaries general.

France is the leader of the second camp. In fact, it contributes 47 percent to the budget of the agency and supports the position of Professor Dan Dicko, who asks for a reform of the charter and the establishment of only one post for deputy secretary general. It must be added that France

here is in favor of cooperation that is above all cultural.

The debates were stormy and intense to the point that certain persons forcefully declared their firm desire to see the ACCT rid of the hegemonic conflicts of the principal donor countries. That is how they react to the conflicts that for most of the time have opposed France to Canada.

That says a great deal about the situation and the climate that prevails within this young organization.

We Have Faith In the Future

The promoters, concerned about the development of the agency and in order to safeguard its accomplishments, unanimously decided at the end of this conference to set the matter aside until the next extraordinary general conference.

This extraordinary general conference will take place at the headquarters of the agency in Paris during the second half of March 1980.

In the meantime, then, the secretariat general will maintain its present composition.

Among other important decisions that resulted from this Sixth General Conference, it is appropriate to bear in mind the requests for membership of three new countries: the Dominican Republic and the New Hebrides as members and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau as an associate country.

The conference also approved the program of activities of the ACCT for the next 2 years. This involves six sectors: discussions leading to agreement, training, publishing, national culture and languages, technical science, and development. The agency's budget for fiscal year 1980 amounts to 141,331,000 FF and was approved by the conference.

In addition, within the framework of its acts of solidarity, the Sixth Conference accepted the specific requests presented by a certain number of countries, notably Chad and Vietnam, and decided to grant humanitarian assistance to Cambodia.

In spite of the stumbling blocks in the life of any human work, Professor Dan Dicko has faith in the future.

At his press conference on Saturday, 15 December, he said: "There is no community anywhere without specific interests that tend to define its language. For our part, we have arrived."

He went on to say that new countries have joined with us in the agency for various reasons. They are: Djibouti, Comoros, Zaire, New Brunswick, New Hebrides, Guinea-Bissau, etc....; therefore, we have faith in the future.

In answer to another question, Professor Dan Dicko specifically said: "I believe that after 10 years of existence, an international organization should give a better image than the one that the agency presently gives... The fact that many countries have asked to become members of the agency is a positive factor on the balance sheet, but in my opinion an international organization, notably one for solidarity and cooperation, is valid only for its programs..."

Let us specify that in the matter of planning, the ACCT has a special developmental program.

Its objective is to help member countries to realize their national developmental plans by answering the specific needs expressed by countries in all the domains of the agency's intervention.

These domains are principally the promotion of national cultures and languages, development, and scientific and technical cooperation.

Thus in the matter of improving national staffs, two of our compatriots have already been able to profit from an evaluation of the plans in the Dakar IDEP (African Institute for Economic Development and Planning).

As can be seen this is an agency that encompasses almost all domains.

Let us recall that our brother Alassounouma, minister of National Education and Scientific Research, was elected chairman of the conference for the next 2 years and that the Seventh General Conference will take place in 1981 in Lebanon or Gabon.

Let us hope that in spite of its difficulties the AGECCOOP, which has as its purpose the promotion and dissemination of the cultures of member countries, will be able to achieve its aim and be in a position to strengthen true solidarity among the member countries.

8255

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MEETING ON STANDARDIZATION OF HAUSA TRANSCRIPTION

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 8 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by Boubacar Soumare]

[Text] The first meeting on Hausa sponsored by the CELHTO [Center for Linguistic and Historical Studies by Oral Tradition] is beginning its work this morning. The meeting was opened yesterday morning by the director of the CELHTO, Mr Djoulde Laya; it is to work to standardize the transcription of Hausa, which is today more than one national language. The goal of the 13 participants attending is to develop a standard spelling for both Niger and Nigeria.

In his speech yesterday, the director of the CELHTO, after commenting that Hausa is taught in France, in the United Kingdom, in the United States, and in the USSR, and that a number of radio stations have broadcasts in Hausa, said that engaging in this work means accepting a challenge. The present spelling differences used must be studied so that specific proposals, bearing in mind their political and socio-economic incidences, may be made.

Once this is done, work will begin on publications, especially a general dictionary of Hausa. A translation of the general history of Africa must also be made, to avoid becoming the laughing-stock of UNESCO.

The job is not an easy one, and Mr Djoulde Laya said that the work will be "interesting," which is certainly a euphemism to cover up its difficulty. This impression was confirmed by Mr Jean-Guy Malka, a linguist at the University of Niamey. In his opinion, the best solution would be to adopt the transcription that has been used in Nigeria for nearly 50 years.

"That way," he said, "we can directly benefit from their experience."

Mr Mohamed Daulatu of Nigeria agreed since, he said, "it is the same language. Only the transcription differs, depending on which country was the former colonizer."

The other conference participants may not all share the same opinion, for unanimity is far from being attained. The invitations to the meeting were sent to individuals and participation is on a personal basis. In any event, it will in the end be the governments which will make the decision.

The opening speech of the meeting on Hausa was given in English. The closing speech may be in French. The simultaneous interpretation booth is empty.

What will the working language be? Hausa? This is a valid question for, just to decide on the agenda, the languages used were English, French, Hausa, and even Fulfulde.

7679

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MALAWI SUPPORT FOR MOZAMBIQUE--The Malawi ambassador to South Africa, Mr McClean Machinjili, said in Pretoria yesterday that his country would under no circumstances allow the Mozambique Resistance Movement to operate from within his country and against the Mozambique Frelimo regime. In an interview Mr Machinjili said Malawi was trying to maintain a policy of good neighbourliness with Mozambique and other African states. He deplored reports recently that the MCM was making clandestine broadcasts from within Malawi and said that such reports could only harm the good relationships between the two countries. Mr Machinjili said the two countries were on a sound footing of healthy diplomatic relationships. This was clear from the exchange of top level visitors recently. [Keith Abendroth] [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jan 80 p 3]

PREPARATORY MEETING ENDS--A meeting to prepare for the next summit conference of heads of state of Portuguese-speaking African countries ended today [as heard] in Luanda, Angola, after 3 working days. The closing session was chaired by Roberto de Almeida, minister of planning [as heard] and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, who led the Angolan delegation. The special attention given to economic, technical and cultural cooperation between Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe was announced at the end of the meeting in which the current international situation and political evolution in southern Africa were examined. The summit conference of the heads of state of Portuguese-speaking African countries will be held in Mozambique in mid-February. [Text] [FL281438 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1423 GMT 28 Jan 80 FL]

GHANA MAGISTRATES FOR GAMBIA--The Chief Justice of The Gambia flew to Ghana to recruit Ghanaian lawyers to take up posts in the Gambian judiciary. Sir Phillip Bridges arrived in Accra accompanied by Mr. Wallace Grante, Solicitor-General and Legal Secretary of the Gambian Judicial Service. In a news conference at Kotoka Airport, Sir Phillip said that they were hoping to appoint three Ghanaians as a High Court Judge and as magistrates in The Gambia. He sought assistance from Ghana because of his admiration for the high standard of the Ghanaian judicial service, he said. He recalled that he had served in the Gold Coast when conscripted into the West African Royal Air Force in 1943. He was met at the airport by Justice F. K. Apaloo, Chief Justice of Ghana. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jan 80 p 1]

'AFRIQUE NOUVELLE' REPORTS RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

Dakak AFRICA in French No 117 Jan 80 p 94

[Text] In Angola, priests and nuns are persecuted, the churches are shut down and the faithful are the target of a myriad forms of oppression aimed at prohibiting religious practices, the Dakar weekly reports. The church in Angola has lost the privileged position it occupied under Portuguese colonial tradition and the 1940 concordat. Decolonization brought the departure of 45 percent of the clergy and wide Africanization of the hierarchy (11 bishops out of 12 are now of Angolan origin). The first native Angolan who reached the episcopate (in 1970), Monsignor Muaca, has become archbishop of Luanda.

The secularization of the state brought in its wake modifications in civil law: divorce for Catholic couples, forbidden until then, was authorized in July 1976. Mission schools were nationalized. In 1977, there were 281 priests in Angola, and 50 percent of the population practiced Catholicism. However, during the same year, relations between church and state began to deteriorate. Radio-Eclesia was shut down; so was the nationalized Catholic press. The conflict was laid wide open beginning in 1978. On the other hand, according to the weekly, Protestants (15 percent of the population), who are very influential in Bacongo lands, claim to be satisfied with the situation. U.S. pastors of the Evangelical church, who were expelled by the Portuguese in 1961, at the beginning of the rebellion, have been able to rejoin their missions.

CSO: 4400

BENIN

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN LOANS--This afternoon, Benin and Norway signed two loan agreements. The first loan, worth 14.124 billion CFA francs, is granted by the Norwegian State Export Finance Institution, and the second one, worth about 7.004 billion CFA francs, by a Norwegian commercial bank. Both loans worth 21.164 billion CFA francs [figures as heard] represent 90 percent of the total cost of a project for the exploitation of an oil field in Benin. [AB300843
Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 29 Jan 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

NATION'S POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, ETHNIC DIVERSITY STRESSED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 21 Jan 80 pp 5, 7

[Article by J. P. Langellier]

[Text] "Now, they'll have to live together. Will they be able to act as Chadians first?" The question asked by a young reporter sums up in itself all the doubts and uncertainties hanging over his country's political situation in the wake of the provisional government of national unity formed on November 10.

What are its chances of carrying out its mission--applying the terms of the Lagos agreement signed on August 21? Will it be able to stand up to the powerful divisive pressures? In short, will it last a year and a half, the long transition period indispensable for moving towards stability and lasting peace?

The optimists emphasise the headway made in nine months in bringing about a national reconciliation following last February's bloody clashes and the terrible settling of old scores which took place before and after the departure of "southern" officials from the capital--incidents which accounted for at least 10,000 deaths in N'Djamena, Sahr and Moundou.

The birth of the transitional government, even though difficult, is a turning point in the history of independent Chad. For the first time, no faction, no tendency has been ignored. Rubbing shoulders with one another in the government are "southerners", "northerners" and people from the "centre": Bantus, Gorans and Arabs: Christians, animists and Muslims. It is a government in which General Felix Malloum's former ministers must live side by side with heads of the Toubou uprising. The successive leaders of the Frolina (National Liberation Front)--Abba Siddick, Mohammed Abba Said, His-sene Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, and former foes and shortlived partners, veteran exiles and raw politicians are all called on to govern together. A diversity like this is certainly not to be found in any other African government.

On the other hand, such a vast heterogeneity is fuelling the fears of pessimists who predict inevitable powerplays leading to the break-up of the government or the elimination of the weakest of its 11 factions. A number

of political deadlines coming up in the immediate future should the new government's solidarity tested.

First, there is the demilitarisation of N'Djamena, a main clause of the Lagos agreement. All the experts are agreed that withdrawing the opposing armies to a radius of 100 kilometres from the capital would be a crucial step towards consolidating peace. It must be pointed out though that so far none of the sides involved has sincerely respected the demilitarisation condition. How many soldiers officially "withdrawn" from N'Djamena have changed into djellabas, and melted into the anonymity of the city, becoming simple "militants", yet carefully keeping their Kalashnikovs within each reach?

The deception is compounded by the infiltration of armed partisans. The rumour that several hundred militants of Aoyi Ahmat's Democratic Revolutionary Council have in recent weeks mingled with the crowds in the Arab part of the city. In a city bristling with weapons and ammunition, what is the good of demilitarisation if it is not also accompanied by a surrender of arms hoards to the authorities?

After such a long conflict, confidence is lost more quickly than it is restored. Will the government have the means to prevent this or that faction from recruiting partisans or holding secret meetings? The tension will die down the day that everyone of the leaders holding office feels physically safe. The arrival of a neutral inter-African peace-keeping force (consisting of troops from Benin, Congo and Guinea) could facilitate this psychological shock. But it is taking time to organise the force--a meeting of the three African leaders concerned scheduled to take place in Brazzaville has been postponed at the last minute.

This fact is the obstacles to a rapid dispatch of these detachments are as material as political. First only Libya is said to have proposed to finance the operation, which is under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity but the offer has been rejected. Secondly some governments involved in the operation are hesitant to part with able officers (even if it is for a few months) who are often as not their best political guarantees at home.

Given this situation, it is easy to imagine the difficulties that will hamper the setting up of an integrated national army under a single command. Several leaders have recently let it be known that their own troops should form the hard core of the future army around which would be grouped the rival forces. Such is the case of Mohammed Abba Said (minister of state, Interior and Security) and vice-president Abdelkader Vadel Kamougue. The latter has declared that the Chad armed (FAT) he is commanding are the country's only "legal" force. Feeling that the "southern" faction had been given a poor deal in the share-out of key ministries--Interior and Defence in particular were not awarded to it--he is demanding control of the staff command and the security services. Whether his requests are met or not, there is no doubt that even a gradual amalgamation of the classical-type southern army and the guerrilla units owing allegiance to President Goukouni will be long and difficult.

Integration of the northern armies will be just as difficult. Indeed, over the months the special differences between the Popular Armed Force (FAP-Goukouni) and the Northern Armed Forces (FAN-Habre) have become more marked. Unlike the head of state, Habre skillfully--or prudently?--built up a "European-style" army with its standard chains of command.

These differences also stem from the differences of temperament between the two men. A dogged and courageous fighter, the Chad president is above all a man who rallies people and prefers discussion to confrontation. All those who doubt he is driven by an inflexible political ambition and assure that he would be happy with a role as a local leader in his native Tibesti, if the blunders committed by southern administrations had not made him take to an armed struggle which has today brought him to the presidency.

Hissene Habre, on the other hand, has never made secret his love of power. Intelligent, methodical and by nature authoritarian and blunt, he is as much feared as he is respected by the people of the capital. He has the quality of great politicians--patience. Many therefore see him as Chad's future leader. Meanwhile, he has to reckon with the appearance of a third non-southern force in the picture, which might be described as the "Arab block". The latter expresses itself through a Provisional Common Action Front of six of the 11 Chad factions. Its main leaders are Mohammed Abba Said and Acyl Ahmat.

The arrival of a strong contingent of such figures--whether they are from the north, south or centre--into the government illustrates a major historic process: the return to power of Arab leaders who had been kept out of the governing process. Besides, this was inevitable in as much as national reconciliation presupposed an equitable representation of the various groups.

Chad's 11 factions are on paper, agreed on one thing--the departure of French troops after the neutral inter-African force has been deployed in the country. But there is many a nuance between public "anti-colonial" speeches and the drift of private conversation. Even leaders reputed to be more hostile towards France are not ruling out the possibility of calling on French military instructors in the future.

Meanwhile, the 1,200 French soldiers still stationed in Chad are playing a rather unconventional role. The French army's mission calls to mind that a mediator, relief organisation and travel agency all rolled into one. It ensured the safety of the leaders who met in Douguia, supplied general purpose vehicles to the new military police and maintains the only existing air links. It also keeps the ancient ferries across the Chari river in working order and looks after the civilian sick in the military hospital. Without the kerosene that the French army delivered, several thousands of Muslim pilgrims this year would not have been able to carry out their sacred obligations to Mecca.

CSO: 4420

POOR MANAGEMENT OF STATE COMPANIES

London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jan 80 p 180

[Text] The spectre of bad management continues to haunt Congo's state-run companies, the Premier, Colonel Louis Sylvain Goma, has told 700 delegates at a conference of state enterprises.

Colonel Sylvain Goma added that poor management of state companies had created a drain on the national budget. Between 1976 and 1979, he said, direct subsidies to these companies from Government coffers had run to 8,240m. CFA francs (\$33m.).

Another 6,000 CFA francs (\$24m.) had been obtained for the state and semi-state enterprises through Government borrowing from a foreign bank, which the Premier did not identify.

Colonel Sylvain Goma said that nowhere in the world were programmes carried out without the active, devoted participation of the human element. "The future of the state economic sector rests for the most part on its own strength--that is to say, its self-financing." he said.

CSO: 4420

ILLEGAL MANUFACTURE, SALE OF ARMS BANNED

London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jan 80 p 180

[Text] ● The Interior Minister has laid down new, strict regulations to control the illegal manufacture, importation and sale of arms which he says are going on in Brazzaville. The Ministry has issued a circular urging unauthorised arms and munitions dealers to stop their activity immediately. The circular said that, during 1980, no licenses would be issued for purchase of hunting weapons in any category. Persons who had had licenses for five years or more could obtain arms under specific conditions. Any firearm brought into Congo without prior authorisation was to be confiscated at the frontier and

impounded, the circular added. Customs and security agents would search all travellers transiting Congolese territory and seize any arms or munitions they might intend to introduce into the country.

Police and civil authorities were ordered to make a census of all arms held in their districts and inform the Interior Ministry. Persons whose weapons were not licensed must co-operate, the circular said, or see them impounded.

CSO: 4420

KING PROMISES SPANISH AID TO PRIORITY SECTORS

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Dec 79 p 19

[Article by Pablo Sebastian: "King and Queen Offer Guinea Urgent Aid in Sanitation, Transportation and Agriculture"]

[Text] Bata--Don Juan Carlos and Dona Sofia arrived yesterday in the capital of the continental area of Equatorial Guinea on the second day of their official visit to this country. Don Juan Carlos has promised Spanish cooperation in four priority sectors of this country, to wit, culture, sanitation, education and transportation. Yesterday morning, the King visited a cacao plantation and talked with the Spanish community.

The official request of President Teodoro Obiang that Spain assume total responsibility for the reconstruction of Equatorial Guinea constitutes an essential political element of the trip of the King and Queen. The fact that Guinea is asking Spain for complete political protection has produced a certain surprise among the Spanish retinue. Up to now, the Spaniards have acted with consummate prudence in order to avoid giving the impression of an unequal relationship in which Spain would assume the role of old mother country.

The Spanish precautions have been excessive, as shown by the Guinean president when he even requested that Spain assume the expenses of the budget at least for the next 5 years. In the talks that King Juan Carlos--accompanied by ministers Oreja and Leal--has held with President Teodore Obiang and his closest collaborators, the Spaniards offered urgent and ample aid in sanitation, as well as in the fields of transportation and agriculture. As to the expenditure of the budgets--which would be less than that of some Spanish enterprises, according to Spanish officials--Minister Oreja has been circumspect and has asserted that Spain will study the matter with interest. He gives the impression that the Spanish side remains prudent because the Guinean regime is still very young and lacks stability.

Anyway, one thing is clear to the current leaders of Guinea: Spain is the only ally, and this has been made evident in the political contacts and in the welcome that the populace gave the sovereigns on the island and the continent, where they arrived yesterday.

The King and Queen are lodged at the Africa Palace in Bata, and they have attended a popular demonstration at the Plaza de la Libertad [Liberty Square]. The Mayor and the King spoke from the balcony of the Casa del Reloj to greet the hundreds of people who had gathered there. In the evening the Queen received a quaint gift: a 9-year-old elephant whose transportation to Madrid already poses a problem on this trip.

8414

CSO: 4410

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

SPAIN TO TAKE OVER DRAWING UP OF NATION'S BUDGET

Madrid YA in Spanish 15 Dec 79 p 12

[Article: "Spain Will Plan Guinea's Budgets"]

[Text] Malabo--Yesterday the King and Queen of Spain visited the Sampeka cacao plantation owned by a Spaniard who has been living in Equatorial Guinea for 29 years. Later the King and Queen gave a reception for the Spaniards living in Malabo. In the afternoon, the sovereigns traveled to the continent--specifically, the city of Bata. They will return to Malabo again about 1500 hours today, Saturday.

During their visit to Bata, the King and Queen will be presented with a pair of tusks engraved with their names and the royal coat of arms. The Queen will also receive a 9-year old elephant.

Foreign Affairs Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, who is accompanying the Spanish sovereigns in their official visit to Equatorial Guinea, has informed EUROPA PRESS that the speech delivered yesterday by President Teodoro Obiang Nguema was very significant, very frank, and poses a great challenge for Spain.

Concerning the petition that Spain take charge of the general budgets of Equatorial Guinea for 5 years, he said: "It would be futile on my part to give a definite answer to this request, and we desire to give solutions to matters that are clearly stated."

Mr Oreja added that after last night's dinner, Don Juan Carlos de Borbon, Teodoro Obiang, ministers Oreja and Leal, and the two Guinean vice presidents held a meeting in which the four priority areas where Spain will provide aid to Guinea were decided. These are sanitation, education, transportation and agriculture. Oreja Aguirre pointed out that the King manifested his desire that the installation of a hospital in Malabo will soon be a reality.

On the other hand, Oreja Aguirre made known that Jose Luis Graullera will become the new ambassador to Guinea, probably on the 26th, in place of Andrada. His appointment possibly will be approved in a Council of Ministers next week.

For his part, Economy Minister Jose Luis Leal pointed out to EUROPA PRESS that it will be necessary to know what the Guineans want when they ask us to take charge of their budgets. The Ministry of Economy is going to send several advisers, Leal said, to recommend whether Spain can draw up the next budget.

"I believe that Guinea," he said, "should establish a very simple fiscal system consisting of, for example, a small tax on cacao production and an economic agreement with four or five large enterprises. This fiscal system should encourage the people to cultivate cacao because this product is indispensable for the recovery of the country. A full measure of cacao production, which is placed at about 40,000 tons annually, will not be attained for 5 to 10 years."

On the other hand, Leal pointed out that it is known what the budget for 1980 could amount to inasmuch as the last one, worked out in 1974, totaled 700 million pesetas.

8414

CSO: 4410

FRENCH MEDICAL, SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DETAILED

Libreville L'UNION in French 6 Dec 79 p 4

[Report by Jean Bilinga and Massala Malong: "French Medical-Social Presence in Gabon"]

[Text] In his 4 December, Tuesday, conference, Robert Galley, French minister of cooperation, sketched the situation of the presence of his country in Gabon in the medical and social areas. Roger Bourdil, chief of the French technical cooperation mission, provided the statistical figures of these activities.

In fact, some 120 French medical and paramedical cooperative workers are working in Gabon. They include four licensed lecturers, and clinic chiefs assigned by the Science and Health University Center (CUSS), working at the Josephine Bongo Maternity Hospital, the National Social Security Fund (CNSS), and the Owendo Pediatric Hospital.

Other physicians are working for the Ministry of Public Health, one third of them in the interior of the country as chief physicians of hospitals or as medical district chiefs.

Few National Service Volunteers (VSN) are working in the medical field, Bourdil added. Conversely, the work of French volunteers for progress has had definite success: Some 30 young people, essentially women, are administering about a dozen centers for mother and child protection in the most remote areas of the bush.

There has been growing demand on the part of the Gabon authorities aimed at strengthening or even equipping secondary areas, so that by the year 2000 blanket medical care may be achieved without neglecting the help to be provided by physicians trained by the CUSS.

According to Roger Bourdil, Gabon may serve as an example in the geographic distribution of cooperative workers. This personnel includes social workers and kindergarten managers.

Robert Galley praised the volunteers for progress for their humanitarian dedication, living under Spartan conditions, on a subsistence level within an association located in Linas-Montlhery (France) of which the French minister is the titular president.

BRIEFS

SEARCH FOR URANIUM--An important work session was held yesterday by Gabon, Korean, and French experts at the Ministry of Mines. It was chaired by Paulin Ampamba-Gouerangue, director general of the department, who presided over the proceedings on behalf of Minister of State Edouard-Alexis Mbouy-Boutzit. The three parties examined two convention projects, one dealing with an association among the state of Gabon, the Keco Korean company (South Korea), and Cogema (French company) aimed at undertaking as of next year the prospecting for uranium between Mounana and Lastourville; the other, to be concluded between Gabon and that association, in which our country will have a small participation of 10 percent, free of charge. The Ministry of Mines has indicated that the cost of such studies, to begin in 1980, is assessed at 2.25 trillion CFA francs spread over the next four years. Let us recall that the Keco company is the biggest South Korean company specializing in the building of nuclear power plants, hence its involvement in the search for uranium, whereas Cogema is a branch of the French Atomic Energy Commissariat. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 4 Dec 79 p 4] 5157

'GABONIZATION' UNDER FIRE--[Article by Makaya] In this super-supermarket of our beautiful capital city, which claims to be slashing prices, I, Makaya, have the feeling that it is rather a question of "slashing Gabon." For example, the cigarette booth which was quite a profitable concession, held by a small Gabon employee, suddenly vanished only to reappear elsewhere, in the market premises, held, as though by accident, by a specific expatriate. Evil tongues have even whispered that the guy running this new profitable trade is the son-in-law of the big boss of the supermarket. The profit, therefore, no longer falls into the pockets of the supermarket but of the son-in-law. Quite cleverly, the newcomer is using the existing stocks and will repay on the basis of future income. Therefore, zero investment and zero risk: the ideal deal! The same applies to the fish store which was a concession run by a Gabon fishing enterprise: the booth was given to an expatriate friend while the Gabonese woman was eased out. This, my friend, is because fish sells. So, what is being slashed in this store? And is the Gabonization of jobs progressing backwards? [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 4 Dec 79 p 1] 5157

ADB LOANS TO GABON--Pascal Nze, Gabonese Secretary of State in charge of finance, and K. C. Kerdoudi, acting president of the African Development Bank, on 9 January signed two loan agreements in Abidjan under which the bank is granting 2,701,700,000 CFA francs [figure as published] to Gabon. The first loan, of 340.34 million CFA francs, is for the restoration and development of cocoa plantations in the Woleu Ntem region of Gabon. The second loan, of 2,161,360,000 CFA francs, is for a project to develop rice cultivation in Ndende within the context of the third 5-year plan, which gives priority to agricultural development to insure self-sufficiency in food production. [AB162019 Abidjan INFORMATION in French 14 Jan 80 p 2 AB]

NEW OIL FIELD DISCOVERED--A new oil field has been discovered in Gabon. Announcing this, President Omar Bongo said that production from the field was expected to start in 1982 at the rate of 10,000 barrels a day. President Bongo also said Gabon would produce between 11 and 12 million tons of oil this year. Gabon is a member of the organization of petroleum exporting countries, OPEC. It started producing oil in 1967. [Text] [AB241906 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 24 Jan 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

VIGILANTES NOT THE ANSWER FOR ECONOMIC WOES

London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jan 80 p 147

[Text] THE DECISION of the Ghana government to give legal backing to their vigilantes has come at the same time as the news that the black market exchange rate for one pound sterling is around £30 an all-time record. The official rate is about £6.2.

There is a popular belief among Ghanaians that the crux of Ghana's economic problems lay in the irreligious tendency of traders to charge high prices for their goods. Solve that, and half the battle is won.

The true position is more like this: When goods are short on the market, it is because the administration has either been economically unresponsive to the demands of the populace or are incapable of meeting these demands because of shortage of money. In Ghana, it is the latter. No money and no credit. Therefore no goods. So tighten your belt and wait for the Messiah.

On the other side of the world, however, there are men who have the money which will buy the goods. There are small operators who need the local currency to cater for some relative's living. And there are the big operators who are looking for huge profits by selling their money and buying it back at handsome discounts. These are the ones who matter most. They know some fellow who intends to buy a whole lot of local currency for some virtuous or dubious investment in the country. If the fellow goes to the Central Bank, he only gets a meagre six cedis or so for each pound he proposes to take along to Ghana. A private transaction would give him five times that amount for his pound. It's good profitable business for him and for the Ghanaian trader who is dying to obtain the foreign exchange to bring in scarce commodities. They exchange. The govern-

ment of Ghana gets nothing, and the trader obtains his goods.

If the trader has to buy a tin of milk in England for about 15p by exchanging £30 for a pound, the least the private trader could charge for the tin of milk, by the most conservative estimates, would be something in the region of £5 — barring profit.

The governments of Ghana know this. Acheampong's government knew this and closed their eyes to it. Limann's government ought to know this, but still the trade has begun to flourish once more. If the black market exchange rate has now risen to an all time high, unknown even in the heady days of the Acheampong rule, then there must be plenty of truth in the evidence of Ghanaian traders commuting between London and Accra recently. Kalabule must be going strong, perhaps even stronger, in Ghana despite the harsh lessons of the Rawlings era.

This is why there are some doubts about the sincerity of the cries of the government about giving the vigilantes legal backing. They are meant to check profiteering and other trade malpractices. At the same time, the traders are already engaged on the business transactions which engender these malpractices.

If the government of Ghana really and ardently wishes to curb trade malpractices, vigilantes are not the answer. Let them first follow Rawlings' courageous example — abolish exhibitionist and enviable practices like riding in posh cars. Conspicuous luxury encourages great envy in the heart of the common man who finds himself unable to afford a decent meal. His natural reaction is to feel that the owner of the car and the host at the champagne party must have acquired their wealth illegally at his expense. This is the stuff that coups are made from.

BRIEFS

FEWER CARS, MORE CONSERVATION--The Ghana Government will not authorise the importation of private cars for the next two years, according to a statement made by the Deputy Minister of Transport and Communication. The Minister, Mr. S. K. Nunoo, in an address to the Chief and people of Akim Achiase on January 16, said that the government would conserve fuel and simultaneously improve the national transport system by importing new buses and renovating old ones. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jan 80 p 177]

SMUGGLING IN COCOA SECTOR--Cocoa purchases have fallen drastically in the Volta Region as a result of increased smuggling, according to regional officials of the Cocoa Marketing Board. Mr. J. J. Amponsah, Volta Regional Purchasing Officer for the Board, recently released figures showing that only 3,834.6 tonnes of cocoa had been bought for £15.3m. But for the activities of smugglers, he said, the Regional Board could have bought 10,000 to 15,000 tonnes. Mr. Yiadom Boakye, the acting Chief Manager of the Board's Produce Buying Division, toured the region recently and noted that security along the country's borders was "very loose". He said that smugglers had become emboldened to cross the Ghanaian borders by day, buy cocoa and return to Togo without harm or questions being asked. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jan 80 p 178]

NO RICE PRODUCTION--Rice production at Tamale had virtually ceased because of the fall in supply of paddy rice. Rice farmers, who can get up to £180 for a bag of paddy rice on the black market, are refusing to sell to the Ghana Rice Production Company at the official price of £90 per bag. To date, the company has purchased only 2,000 bags of paddy rice as against 10,000 bags for the same period last year. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jan 80 p 178]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT--Yesterday, Saturday, 26 January 1980, 1 March hall of the People's Police hosted the signing ceremony of the basic convention between our country, the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and the American company Union Texas Petroleum. The delegation of the national leadership of the party-state at this ceremony was headed by Comrade Ismael Toure, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and minister of mines and geology. The Union Texas Petroleum Company was represented by its vice chairman, Mr (John Hickock) who was accompanied by four senior executives of the company. After the signing of the various documents worked out by the different technical commissions during the 3-day negotiations, our minister of mines and geology recalled the importance of this convention and expressed the desire of our people and their revolutionary government to do their best to implement the various sections of the convention. On their part, our American partners thanked the people and the government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, their leader, the supreme responsible member of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, for the hospitality and frank and sincere understanding which prevailed in the deliberations. Let us recall that under this basic convention between our country and the American company, Union Texas Petroleum, a company called Guinean Hydrocarbons Company will carry out offshore oil exploration. The program will be implemented in two stages. The first takes place from February to December 1980 [words indistinct] the second begins in January 1981 and will be devoted to sinking work and [words indistinct]. [Excerpts] [AB271410 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 27 Jan 80 AB]

USSR OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH--The USSR-Guinea oceanographic research expedition has been conducting research in the territorial waters of Guinea with the aim of determining the different characteristics of our waters--depth, temperature, salinity, current and the existence of organic material. Guinean oceanographers went to Abidjan on 14 January and Dakar on 23 January 1980 to visit oceanographic research centers. [AB300843 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 29 Jan 80 AB]

URANIUM PROSPECTING--Comrade Ahmed Toure, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and minister of mines and energy was in the Madi Region 23-25 January on an official visit. On his arrival in Madi he visited the industrial uranium base and inaugurated uranium prospecting in the area. [AB300843 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 29 Jan 80 AB]

CURRENT SEVERE DROUGHT EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

Crop Producing Areas Most Affected

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jan 80 p 5

[Text]

THE current severe drought, which has already paralysed farming and caused water shortages in most urban centres, is expected to continue for quite sometime.

And the rain deficit, according to the Meteorological Department, has been widespread throughout the country, with the Rift Valley experiencing the severest drought since last March.

A weather trend report prepared last week by the deputy director of meteorology, Mr. A.L. Alusa, showed that other areas hit hard by the drought included Central and Nairobi provinces, followed by Western and Coast provinces.

Those areas affected by the drought over the past year are the country's largest producers of maize, wheat and major cash crops.

An obvious consequence of the prolonged drought is the acute shortage of milk and bread, backed by official statements blaming the shortages on drought.

Hoping the rains would come towards the middle of March, weather forecast officials noted: "It is not possible at this stage to indicate with any degree of certainty whether the long rains, once they start, will be below or above normal."

Mr. Alusa noted that "the existing forecasting tools and the limited scientific understanding of atmospheric phenomena did not allow for accurate quantitative forecast of rainfall."

Drought Causes Nyandarua Fire Hazard

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jan 80 p 4

[Excerpt]

NYANDARUA Forest Division was been declared a fire hazard area because of the present drought.

In a letter to all foresters in the division, forest officer D.N. Muita said it had been necessary to declare a "fire season" in the whole of the division as from Monday.

He has ordered immediate suspension of leave for staff until the crisis is over and has directed that all fire fighting equipment be kept serviceable.

Nation Must Prepare for Worst

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE current severe drought which has caused serious damage to farming and made thousands in urban areas experience water shortages is, we are sadly informed by experts, likely to continue for some time. According to the Meteorological Department the drought is widespread throughout the country with the Rift Valley — one of our most important agricultural areas — experiencing its severest drought since last March. Rift Valley is not the only area affected. Central, Western and Coast provinces are also hit hard, and, if Kenyans want to face the facts, these are the areas which are the largest producers of maize, wheat and other cash crops.

What this actually means is that very soon we will find ourselves in a situation where our grain stores could be empty — if we do not take steps to remedy the situation now. The Ministries of Agriculture, Water Development and Information and Broadcasting should co-operate by starting education campaigns to inform the people of the best methods to preserve the water and food we have. Greedy traders, who have lately been indulging in smuggling of wheat and maize to points outside the country, must be stopped if we are to face the hard times ahead of us without catastrophe.

Due to circumstances beyond our control, we are likely to go through a period in which there will be shortages of milk, bread and other foodstuffs. The experts only HOPE the rains will come by the middle of March. They say it is not possible at this stage to indicate with any degree of certainty whether the long rains precipitation, once they start, will be below or above normal. What is possible, and should be done urgently, is for us to take steps NOW to preserve the little water we have. All municipalities should be instructed to take serious action against individuals who still insist on watering their gardens every evening and washing their cars every morning. Anyone found wasting water should be punished regardless of his status.

Whenever there are droughts in Kenya, some of the people who suffer the most are owners of livestock. Many of them have lost millions of shillings in the past when their animals have died due to drought. A campaign should now be started to inform farmers that keeping large herds at this time is taking a serious risk. Wananchi in Wajir District, for example, where owning large numbers of livestock is still very popular, must be advised to sell their animals to the Livestock Marketing Division before the drought gets worse. Administrative officers should not wait until the situation is so hopeless that animals die of thirst and hunger. They must organise auctions now and force farmers to sell their animals if possible.

We in Kenya are lucky that at least we are aware that our country is about to go through a bad period of drought. Though there is very little we can do about weather conditions, we can at least plan ahead and prepare ourselves for the worst. In 1972-73, when drought and famine hit the Sahelian countries and caught many of the people there unawares, it claimed an estimated 100,000 lives and some six million head of cattle. We must not allow ourselves to end up in a similar sad situation, whereby we are forced to depend on relief projects — like other countries which have been reduced to simple beggary by drought. Everyone in the least concerned, in both public and private sectors, should be involved in establishing a reliable and long-term flow of food commodities.

We do not have to look into what happened to the Sahel region to understand the damage which can be caused by drought. Kenya has had its experience and lessons in past droughts. In 1976, we went through a dry period which caused damage estimated at 99,948,000/-, resulting from the death of more than 245,000 head of cattle in Rift Valley Province alone. The drought affected both the human and livestock populations, and the main problem was not that of the drought as such, but that of the pastoralists themselves. Rather than sell their stock in time, they just hoped the drought would not be too severe and went on increasing their herds while the drought all the time reduced their numbers. This should not be repeated this year.

Maybe one of the most important steps which needs to be taken by all the people of Kenya during this season is to guard against forest fires. It happens that the trees we have in Kenya are already being threatened by charcoal burners who are currently engaged in wanton destruction of our forests. In dry seasons, it becomes even more necessary to take care of the trees to preserve our forests. Maybe there is no better time to remind the people to be more careful about guarding against forest fires than now.

Nairobi Residents Asked To Conserve Water

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] Nairobi City Council has again called upon the city's residents to conserve water.

Water and sewerage department general manager Andrew Moche told the NATION yesterday that it was high time Nairobi residents applied self-restrictions in their water-using habits, and conserve the little water his department could supply.

He said the water problem would continue until the coming of long rains.

Asked if the council had found anybody misusing water through car-washing and watering gardens and whether such people had been punished, he said "no". The council, he said, would hate to punish anybody and that is why it continued appealing to people to be self-restricting.

When his attention was drawn to a news item in yesterday's NATION about City Council workers disobeying their own directives by pouring gallons of water on city lawns, he said the person who did that "had just come back from leave and was not aware of recent developments regarding water situation in the city."

"Anyway, we're rectifying it administratively," he added.

He cautioned that if Nairobi residents did not preserve water and the situation worsened, the City Council would be compelled to take strict measures against offenders. He declined to say what the measures would be.

A NATION reader called yesterday and said there was no water in the Karen-Lang'ata areas. The areas' water supply comes from Ministry of Water Development bore-holes.

Other areas which were reported to have had no water yesterday, included Ngei and Jamhuri estates, Pangani and Eastleigh.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER URGES CITIZENS TO CONSERVE ENERGY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

KENYANS have been urged by Energy Minister Munyua Waiyaki to conserve energy and to think twice before using even a drop of petrol.

Spelling out the implications of the local high oil prices for the country, Dr. Waiyaki said Kenya had to continue borrowing foreign exchange to finance oil imports since the country was not able to conserve oil or substitute petrol by other energy sources.

He was speaking yesterday at the demonstration of a fuel-conserving charcoal stove at the Kenyatta Conference Centre.

Kenians must develop alternative indigenous energy sources, and intensify efforts at oil exploration. He noted that the country had sedimentary basins where oil was normally found.

He also suggested that Kenyans must stimulate traditional and non-traditional exports to enable the country's economy to pay for energy imports.

Kenians must take immediate steps to conserve all types of

energy, he emphasised.

"As a start, my Ministry is examining measures to be employed within the country for the conservation of petroleum products," Dr. Waiyaki said.

He noted that Kenya will have to pay "the staggering sum of K£155 million for crude oil this year," compared to £90 million in 1979.

At his first public function as Energy Minister, which was also attended by Prince Sadruddin, Aga Khan, president of the bellerive foundation, Dr. Waiyaki said Kenya's potential for hydro and geothermal power was limited and that it would not be sufficient for the country's future needs.

Kenya's hydro potential, he said, would be enough to meet the country's demand up to 1980. A UNDP report had shown that the total geothermal power potential in Kenya was between 170 and 500 Megawatts, which would last for about 25 years.

Dr. Waiyaki also said that consumption of fuel wood in the country was more than 20 million tons a year, a figure, he said, which represented about 75 per cent of the total domestic consumption of energy.

CSO: 4420

MANY FORCED TO BUY LOAF OF BREAD TO MAKE MILK PURCHASE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Jan 80 p 14

[Text]

AS the milk shortage continues, residents of many Nairobi estates are being forced to buy a loaf of bread with every packet of milk.

This is a direct reversal of what happened about three months ago when shoppers had to buy a packet of milk if they wanted a loaf of bread.

Interviews conducted by the NATION with residents of Parklands, Ofafa Maringo, Pangani and Eastleigh show that the little milk that is available is sold to not only selected people, but to those who agree to buy bread.

And, with too little milk for too many people in Nairobi, the Uchumi chain of supermarkets has devised a method to prevent a person from getting too much while others go without it.

This is done by releasing the milk stock at intervals so that its availability is spread throughout the day, general manager E. K. Ng'otho said yesterday.

"Uchumi believes in serving the public in the best way it can without choosing which customers should get what commodities," he said.

As a Government organisation,

he said, Uchumi was very bitter over the hoarding practices by businessmen who did not have the interests of Kenyans at heart.

"We have Uchumi enemies who are not happy about our success, being the biggest chain of supermarkets and a unique African undertaking," he said.

In Parklands, Mr. Shamsudeen Suleiman said that for two weeks he had been drinking black tea because of the difficulties involved in getting even one packet of milk in the morning.

Patrick Madega of Eastleigh noted that wananchi needed a more convincing explanation from those responsible for the shortage. "We are told it is because of drought — as if Kenya had never had drought before," he said.

Betty Nizani of Pangani commented: "Now you see milk, now you don't . . . and even when you see it, there is no guarantee that you will get it."

Mr. Gideon Shivoga of Ofafa Maringo said the saddest experience in his estate was that milk was sold only to friends of the salesman.

"And if you are not a friend, then you have to buy loaves of bread corresponding to the number of packets you need," he explained.

SOME REFUGEES FAIL TO REPAY, DISAPPEAR WITH LOANED FUNDS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 25

[Article by Samuel Chege]

[Text]

HALF a million shillings loaned to refugees to start businesses in Kenya has been "lost".

And it is now feared that some of those granted loans have mysteriously disappeared with the cash.

The loans were made by the Joint Refugee Services of Kenya. A source close to the organisation estimated that outstanding loans amounted to 526,000/-. "Only a few of the refugees who received settlement loans have attempted to repay them," he said.

"The loans are given without any security being required and the system through which money is dished out leaves a lot to be desired."

The source claimed there were no follow-ups on refugees granted loans. "Some of those given money have managed to sneak out of the country," he said.

The JRSK was established in 1971 on the initiative of the National Christian Council of Kenya to aid the increasing number of African refugees pouring into the country.

Its main donors are the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the All Africa Conference of Churches and several local and foreign voluntary organisations.

The JRSK source told of a Rwandese refugee girl who was allegedly granted a 50,000/- loan on the initiative of an official at the UNHCR's Nairobi office last October.

A UNHCR spokesman in Nairobi said the official was transferred to the organisation's Geneva headquarters last month.

According to a document from the JRSK, replying to inquiries concerning the type of business being undertaken by the girl, she was understood to have left Kenya for Geneva.

The UNHCR's Nairobi office had inquired into the woman's business on November 20. The JRSK's reply said: "The undersigned has come to learn that the lady has left the country for Geneva. The circumstances of her departure are not very clear to us and we have no idea as to whether or not she will return in the near future. Your office may be in a better position to investigate the matter and enlighten us."

The 50,000/- loan was originally intended to be a joint one between the girl and another woman to open a hairdressing salon.

According to sources, the JRSK's services were decentralised following complaints by donors and the organisation formed a caretaker committee in the middle of last year. The committee will stay in office until June.

On July 25, Mr. K. Matsumoto, an official of the UNHCR's Nairobi office, wrote to the JRSK's caretaker committee saying it was prepared to withdraw from the JRSK.

"The UNHCR is now prepared to withdraw from the JRSK to find an operational partner of purely Kenya organisation in order to assist refugees in conformity with the spirit in which it was created," said the letter.

Mr. Matsumoto declined to comment on the matter. Mr. J. Kinagwi, chairman of the JRSK caretaker committee and of the Young Men's Christian Association's National Council, was unavailable for comment.

CABINET MEMBERS SHOULD EXPOSE PAST EVILS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 20 Jan 80 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text] There was a lot of mess caused by corruption in the pre-Nyayo period and it will take a long time for the present leaders to clean up all the cobwebs. Already two Ministers have shown a remarkable ability to address themselves to problems as soon as they are brought into the open. The Ministers I am talking about are Mr Arthur Magugu (Health) and Mr Charles Rubia (Local Government and Urban Development).

The first to take quick action to clean up his Ministry was Mr Rubia, who gave a ruling that all councillors and officials in various local authorities who had given themselves several council houses should hand them back.

It was a move which pleased many wananchi and made them really believe that Nyayoism was quickly getting rid of corruption in this nation.

Though it is still too early to say whether Mr Rubia will succeed in his difficult task of uprooting corrupt practices from local authorities, he must be congratulated for having made an attempt.

Mr Magugu made an extensive tour of the Dental Care Unit of the Kenyatta National Hospital soon after the DAILY NATION exposed the shortages which were causing the unit serious problems.

Maybe the Minister was planning to visit the unit even before our story was published last Monday--but the fact that he took the trouble to see for himself how the wananchi were suffering as a result of mistakes made in the past proved that he too was determined to correct all the mistakes of the past in the spirit of Nyayo.

It happens that someone somewhere in the Central Medical Stores decided to order more medical supplies than this country needed and as a result of that a lot of the supplies have to be destroyed whereas the Dental Care Unit is short of other kinds of supplies.

This is a terrible mess which affects the health of wananchi. Whoever is responsible should not be allowed to repeat the mistake. Wananchi were extremely impressed by the Minister's quick action in personally going to the unit to see for himself how the problems could be remedied. This is indeed the spirit of Nyayo wananchi expect from their Government. If the President, Mr Daniel arap Moi, takes wananchi's problems seriously and wastes little time in solving them--he acted promptly to end corruption, smuggling, bribery, tribalism and nepotism, then why should anyone who belongs to his Cabinet not do the same?

Which brings me to a number of important questions: Was corruption and favouritism only taking place in the Ministry of Local Government? Did the mess of not caring about the suffering of wananchi only take place in the Ministry of Health? Haven't the other Ministers not inherited any problems?

If they have, why have they not spoken out like Mr. Rubia did? Or are they waiting for the newspapers to expose what used to happen?

Many wananchi, for example, are still waiting to be told what happened to the Halal affair. The new Minister for Agriculture is a well-known Nyayo man and we hope he will soon tell us how he intends to solve the problem the whole country knows he inherited.

Another Minister who is also a respected Kanu leader and obviously a Nyayo man is Mr Robert Matano. He has taken over a Ministry which cannot be said to be without problems. Only recently the country was told a shocking story of National Housing Corporation houses wrongly allocated to people who did not really deserve to get any assistance from the Government to purchase houses.

What has happened to those houses? We believe that Mr Matano is not the kind of person who can sit on such sensitive information so wananchi are looking forward to hearing from him soon, hoping that he will establish machinery which will enable only the deserving wananchi to get the NHC houses.

Another Nyayo Minister who will probably soon have to tell the people about his Ministry is the Minister for Cooperatives and Development, Mr Mathews Ogutu.

Before the elections took place last year there were a number of complaints from wananchi who are members of several cooperative movements.

Complaints concerned officials who tried to use their offices to enrich themselves or who did not keep the members well informed about the profits made by the cooperative movements.

Mr Ogutu, being a Nyayo man, will obviously not tolerate a situation like that to go undetected.

Another Nyayo Minister who has recently been outspoken and revealed a lot of mess which used to take place in some of our education institutions is Mr Joseph Kamotho of Higher Education. There are a lot of stories of children of the privileged who were accepted into high institutions of learning regardless of whether they had the right qualifications.

Mr Kamotho will obviously not tolerate any corruption of similar nature to take place in the present Government; but wananchi need to be informed about the steps being taken to correct past mistakes.

May be one of the most important areas where the Nyayo philosophy has to be firm and ruthless is in ending corruption in the Ministry of Commerce. A lot of people were getting import licenses to bring into this country items which were actually being manufactured here.

This practice almost wrecked our local industries to the point of threatening many people's jobs. So wananchi are expecting Mr John Okwanyo to come up with a well planned scheme which will make sure commercial activities in Kenya will indeed benefit wananchi.

When talking of Nyayo people I know all members of the Cabinet are indeed Nyayo men. So why don't they expose past evils like Mr Rubia has done? Why?

CSO: 4420

KENYA

OIL EXPLORATION MAKES VIRTUALLY NO HEADWAY

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 20 Jan 80 p 6

[Article by John Esibi]

[Text] Despite years of extensive exploration, Kenya has achieved virtually nothing in the field of oil exploration.

Neither the Government nor privately-owned foreign oil companies have been making any positive headway in this regard.

And the reason? There has not been any useful cooperation between the Government and the oil companies which have been searching for oil.

A survey carried out last week by SUNDAY NATION revealed that at the moment, there isn't a single oil company engaged in the exploration of oil in this country.

"We tried it but had to give up somewhere between 1972-74 as the whole business was becoming very expensive and yet fruitless," one oil company explained.

Both the Government and the oil companies blamed the failure on each other. One high ranking Government official explained:

"We, the Government, give out license to those guys in the oil companies to carry out exploration of oil...yet they do nothing and one wonders what they do with those licenses we grant them. You might want to find out from the oil companies what they do with the license."

But even while the official was blaming the oil companies "for doing nothing in the field of oil exploration in Kenya," one company bluntly laid the blame on the Government "for lack of positive cooperation in this regard."

"Apart from just granting the license," explained a spokesman for the oil company, "the Government has remained aloof. They have left this matter to

foreigners who, after trying hard during the early 1970's, gave up due to the heavy financial burden they incurred in the process."

So then this, in short, explains why Kenya, until recently, has been doing almost nothing in the field of oil exploration. It is perhaps in this realization that the President recently decided to create a separate Ministry in charge of Energy.

Contacted last week, the Minister Dr Munyua Waiyaki, told SUNDAY NATION: "We are already in the process of assembling together different departments formerly belonging to various other Ministries which now will rightly belong to this Ministry.

Some of the relevant departments, explained Dr Waiyaki, "for instance in the past belonged to the Ministries of Natural Resources, Power and Communications, etc. They will all belong to this Ministry and as soon as we finish this task, we will embark on discharging our responsibility."

The question SUNDAY NATION put to various oil companies last week was: "Are you, or have you ever, engaged in the task of oil exploration in Kenya?"

Kenya Oil Company replied through its spokesman (who chose not to be identified in the Press): "We are merely a marketing company. We neither drill nor explore oil. All we do is buy the finished product (refined) and market it to our customers."

Total Oil Company: "We don't carry out oil exploration ourselves...once our mother company in Paris did carry out exploration through a different company, but failed to achieve anything useful.

"What is more, the adventure proved to be quite expensive and in the end the whole exercise was called off between 1976/77. At the moment we are not doing exploration of any kind in Kenya."

Caltex Oil Company: "We are at the moment not carrying out any exploration. Between 1972 and 1974 a certain oil company engaged itself in oil exploration, but later called off the exercise due to the heavy expense involved.

"All I can tell you in strict confidence is that the oil companies got discouraged by the Government's attitude of non-cooperating.

"Apart from just granting exploration licenses and giving security cover to the oil companies engaged in this field in North-Eastern Province during shifta activities the Government sat back, waiting for reports to be presented which were not even acted upon," complained the official.

What the oil companies would have wanted the Government to do, SUNDAY NATION later gathered, was "for itself to be fully and positively involved, either

by subsidising the exploration expenses, or even carrying out research on their own without too much relying on these foreigners who merely come here for profit-making purposes."

"But with a separate Ministry dealing with energy having been created," explained one official from an oil company, "we hope and trust that something positive will be done in the right direction."

CSO: 4420

LOCALLY OWNED SPRINGS FIRM ESTABLISHED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

KENYA now has a wholly locally-owned firm manufacturing springs for the country's entire motor industry.

The new firm, Auto Spring Manufacturers Ltd., was launched four months ago in a Sh. 10.5 million complex at Athi River.

The project is backed by the Development Finance Company of Kenya.

Managing director Harshad Patel said the automatic equipment at the factory would make springs of every type and for all varieties of vehicles produced in the country.

Its foundation was timely because importation of springs had been banned.

The factory has a capacity to manufacture 1,500 tons of springs a year. These, Mr. Patel reckoned, would be enough for the country's fast-growing motor-assembling industry, as well as for use in other sectors and surplus for export.

The firm had already exported some springs to Uganda, he said.

Other markets the company has in mind include the Sudan, Zaire, Tanzania and Zambia.

The company has already employed 65 Kenyans, and only two expatriates from India are giving them training. The standard and quality of the springs were already being tested by the Ministry of Works, the Kenya Bureau of Standards and the Armed Forces, Mr. Patel said.

The only imported raw material for the factory, he said, was flat steel; all the processing work, including heating and making it into springs, was done at the factory.

CSO: 4420

SISAL WORKERS GRANTED WAGE INCREASES UP TO THIRTY PERCENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jan 80 p 5

[Text]

SISAL workers in Kenya have won wage increases of up to 30 per cent following an agreement, signed in Nairobi yesterday, between the Kenya Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union and the Sisal Employers' Association.

Mr. Phillip Mwangi, secretary-general of the union, signed the agreement with Mr. Spyropoulos Evan, chairman of the Sisal Employers' Association.

Mr. Mwangi said he was happy that the sisal employers had entered into a free agreement with his union and given workers increments of 30 per cent spread over a period of two years between June 1, 1979 and May 31, 1981.

He appealed for similar co-operation from other employers, including the Government. He felt that by offering better wages and conditions in the sisal industry, more people would be attracted to seek employment in rural areas instead of looking for jobs in towns.

At least 20,000 sisal workers will benefit from the wage increments, said Mr. Mwangi.

Mr. Evan praised Mr. Mwangi for his understanding which made it possible for the two parties to reach "an amicable agreement". He said one of the problems facing the sisal industry was a shortage of labour. He hoped the agreement would attract more workers to sisal estates.

Under the agreement, employees earning up to 1,000/- per month will receive 15 per cent while those earning above that will receive 10 per cent during the two-year period.

Employees in the general labour category will now get 8/55 a day in the first year and 8/20 in the second year, instead of 6/85.

The cutters, which form a majority in the sisal industry will receive between 10/60 and 21/20 during the two-year period.

MINISTER'S DEADLINE FOR SURRENDER OF 'EXTRA' HOUSES IGNORED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jan '80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

COUNCILLORS and local government officials with more than one council house must surrender the "extras" by today, the deadline set by the Minister for Local Government and Urban Development, Mr. Charles Rubia. Addressing members of the Kenya Press Club exactly a month ago, he said people with more than one house in the urban areas must surrender the extra houses within a month.

When the Minister issued this directive he also introduced his famous "one-man, one-house" call, applauded by wananchi for obvious reasons. Before the Minister's directive, it was common knowledge that many councillors and local government officials in various parts of the country had allocated themselves more than one council house and earning lucrative rents in the process. This deplorable practice deprived many wananchi of the opportunity of either owning plots in urban areas or becoming tenants of council houses. Housing schemes intended for wananchi benefited a few individuals who probably did not even deserve to be considered for council houses as many of them owned a lot of property elsewhere in the same urban areas.

Mr. Rubia, who has been mayor of Nairobi and a Member of Parliament representing one of the most densely populated areas of Nairobi, did not just dream up the story of councillors and civic officials owning more than one house. He is in a position to get first-hand information on all civic activities in Kenya. He knows what he is talking about.

As we were going to press yesterday, not a single person had surrendered any council house. At least Mr. Rubia's Ministry was not aware of any council house which has been handed back in accordance with the Minister's directive. Also as at yesterday not a single local authority had furnished the Ministry of Local Government with a list of names as required. It is possible the local authorities are still compiling their lists but whatever is happening our efforts to get details were fruitless.

This leads us to ask several inevitable questions: Was the Minister's directive taken seriously by the councillors and officials concerned? Is it possible that officials and councillors with extra council plots and houses have actually handed them back without the knowledge of the Ministry of Local Government? Have the councillors and officials concerned managed to alter the ownership of the extra plots and houses before the deadline? The Ministry of Local Government and Urban Development must establish machinery to ascertain the truth.

It is not possible that Mr. Rubia would make such a serious allegation about corrupt councillors and civic officials engaged in illegal activities to enrich themselves without having inside information about those involved. If he has a list of his own, he should be in a position to direct that the extra council houses still in the possession of councillors and civic officials should be taken away from them. If any of them has changed the ownership of the houses in question to show that they now belong to their relatives and friends, instead of themselves, the Ministry should still act to get the houses back. Failure to do so will only encourage councillors and civic officials to continue indulging in illegal activities.

When he directed that councillors with extra civic houses should hand them back by today, Mr. Rubia clarified that all local authorities were also required to submit to his office a full report giving details of council properties allocated to civic officials and councillors, including houses, plots, shops and market stalls. We do not know how Mr. Rubia and his officers intend to obtain the relevant lists, nor do we know what method he will use to find out whether or not extra council houses have been surrendered. Whatever he does one thing is clear: His deadline seems to have been ignored. And this is an intolerable state of affairs. Wrongdoing cannot be condoned.

EXPORTS EARNING SHORTFALL

London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jan 80 p 182

[Text] The IMF agreed last month to a purchase by Liberia equivalent to SDR 20.5m., under the Fund's compensatory financing facility, because of an export earnings shortfall during the 12 months from July, 1978, through June, 1979.

During that period, Liberia's export earnings fell 3 per cent below its average earnings in the two years preceding the shortfall. The decline was almost entirely due to lower export prices, in terms of the SDR, for iron ore and coffee. Although the volume of iron ore exports increased during the shortfall period, the value dropped 14 per cent below the average of the two preceding years. Earnings from coffee exports were 42 per cent lower, mainly reflecting a 37 per cent decline in prices.

CSO: 4420

MALI

TRAORE ADDRESSES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR ON RELATIONS

AB181958 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 18 Jan 80 AB

[Excerpts] The new ambassadors of the United States and Gambia presented their credentials this morning to president Moussa Traore. They are their excellencies Mrs Anne Forrester Holloway of the United States and Bakary Dabo of Gambia. The ceremony took place at the People's Hall in the presence of or Mamadou Dembele, secretary for External Relations of the UDPM [Malian People's Democratic Union] Executive Central Bureau; Col Filipin Cissoko, chief treasurer of the Executive Central Bureau and permanent undersecretary of the President of the Republic, and Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. Her excellency Mrs Anne Forrester Holloway was the first to present her credentials to General Moussa Traore.

The relations between Mali and the United States, said Mrs Anne Forrester Holloway, will play a very important role in the achievement of the universal objectives of racial, political, economic and social justice and peace for all people. [passage omitted]

In his reply, President Moussa Traore reaffirmed that the Malian people, their party and government are willing to further strengthen their friendly ties with the United States of America, he pledged his support for the efforts which the new ambassador will not fail to make to this end.

[Begin Traore recording] I have no doubt, Madame Ambassador, about your interest in Mali and your readiness to strengthen the relations between our two countries, which we always hope will be even more friendly and fruitful. We are convinced that you will be able to understand our problems in all their diversity, their scope, and help solve them within the framework of cooperation between our two peoples and countries, a cooperation marked by friendship and mutual understanding and over which we feel nothing but satisfaction.

Excellency, you have also mentioned some aspects of the international situation. For her part, Mali is determined to make her contribution, however modest it may be, to the settlement of problems requiring the attention of and consultation between nations, with particular attention devoted to the serious problems of colonialism, racism and apartheid. As you pointed out, if the negotiations on the future of Zimbabwe were successfully carried out, to our mind, the more important and the more difficult task now remains to be achieved, that is, fair and impartial implementation of the London agreement, which alone can lead to a just and lasting solution of the Rhodesian tragedy. And in our opinion, countries such as the United States can contribute greatly to the achievement of such a solution. They can equally hasten the end of the hideous system of apartheid and the freedom of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia.

The international community is now facing other serious and ticklish problems, about which one should show lucidity, composure and restraint in order to avoid deterioration at first, and then to try to solve them while preserving peace and international security.

Excellency, I would like to close with my assurance that you will constantly find in our party, government and myself, all solicitude necessary for carrying out your mission. [end recording] [passage omitted]

CSO: 4400

LOWER GOVERNMENT PRICES OF CEREALS NOT HELPFUL

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 7 Jan 80 p 6

[Article by Saouti: "The Grain of Some and That of Others"]

[Text] The government has lowered the price of cereals. An understandable sigh of relief from the Bamakois greeted this rather unexpected announcement made last week by the Ministry of Finance and Trade. However, the hopes it aroused only lasted a brief moment.

The truth of the matter is that consumer cooperatives, which are supposed to apply to the new prices, have little to offer customers, especially when it comes to corn. Therefore, customers must shop in privately-owned stores which, strangely enough, are well-stocked with all kinds of cereals, but which, regrettably, happen to be beyond the reach of many of us.

The new price of rice for a 100-kilo bag varies from 15,750 to 22,500 Malian francs. But try a private businessman, at the Lafiabougou market, for instance: the minimum price asked for a BB, that is, the lowest quality of rice, is 25,000 francs. This should even be considered a good price! As for the ELB, the stuff for "high-class people," it will cost at least 30,000 francs.

Even corn is sold at a price that is rightly described as unaffordable. It often happens that a 100-kilo bag of this commodity is sold at 13,500 francs, while the recommended official price is 7,700 francs.

This means that the new prices have only, for the present, a limited effect on consumers' pocketbooks and consequently on the take-off of cereal consumption.

A private businessman to whom I was expressing my astonishment about his exorbitant prices, answered me thus: "We are able to purchase large quantities of cereals because we pay a high price for them, or at least a price higher than what the government pays to the peasants. We therefore must resell them at prices higher than those of the OPAM [Malian Agricultural Products Office]. I really do not see why you are so upset."

Naivete or bad faith? Indeed, this is not very important. The real problem lies in the fact that the competent authorities must exercise a more rigorous control of prices. It is not desirable to hinder the activities of the private businessman, who should preserve a certain part in the food supply field of our country. Simply put, proper measures should be adopted to narrow the excessive gap between state and private prices.

CSO: 4400

FABLE ON FREE ENTERPRISE VERSUS CONTROLLED ECONOMY

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 27 Dec 79 p 2

[Text] We take pleasure in presenting to our readers the fable about the little hen.

Long ago, there was a little hen, sauntering around the courtyard, scratching the soil here and there, until she found some wheat kernels. She thereupon called on her friends and neighbors:

"If we plant this wheat, we shall have some bread. Who will help me plant it?"

"Not us!" said the other animals in the courtyard, returning to their own pursuits. "All right," said the little hen, "I shall plant it all by myself..."

She did that and the wheat grew, forming golden ears.

"Who will help me harvest the wheat?" the good industrious little hen asked.

"Not I, since, after all, this is not what I was taught," said the duck.

"Why should I do it? I could lose my benefits for that," declared the pig.

"This is not included in the work of my professional group," exclaimed the cow. And the goose thought that she could lose her pension.

"I shall do it, then," said the nice little hen.

Then came the time to bake the bread.

"Who will help bake the bread?" asked the little hen.

"I do not work overtime," said the cow indignantly.

"I may lose my advantages," said the goose.

"I never learned how to bake bread. I was not sent to very good schools," complained the pig.

"If I would be the only one to help, it would not be fair. I feel disadvantaged," opined the duck.

"All right, then I will do it," said the little hen.

She prepared five loaves and showed them to her neighbors.

Then it happened: all of them wanted to eat the bread and demanded their share.

"No, I shall eat these five loaves for the next few weeks," said the little hen.

"Exploiter!" bellowed the cow.

"Capitalist, profiteer," exclaimed the goose.

"I demand equal rights for everyone," screamed the duck, furious.

"Infamous, selfish, crazy," rumbled the pig; he painted a sign and started a protest march in the courtyard, hurling imprecations at the little hen. To restore the peace, a civil servant arrived, accompanied by a trade union secretary.

"You should not be rapacious and avaricious." This is what they were attempting to inculcate to the little hen.

"But I made an honest living by working," the little hen answered.

"Right, right," said the civil servant, "this is how the splendid free enterprise system works. Any one in the courtyard can earn as much as they want. However, according to our new social laws, those persons who perform useful tasks must share their earnings with those who remained idle."

The little hen smiled and cackled:

"I shall be forever grateful for these teachings."

And if she is not dead yet, she is still living, happily and contentedly, in her courtyard. But her neighbors have been wondering why, since that day the little hen has never again planted wheat or baked bread.

BRIEFS

TOURISM, AFFORESTATION LOANS--The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, and the director general of the Central Fund for Economic Development, Mr Toland Louis de Cars, this morning signed two loan conventions totaling 1.896 billion Malian francs. The first loan, for 1.28 billion Malian francs, is the Central Fund and European Investment Bank contribution to the construction of tourist hotels at Mopti and Timbuktoo. The second loan, of 216 million Malian francs [figures as heard] is a joint contribution of the Aid and Cooperation Fund and the World Bank to an afforestation project to provide firewood for Bamako. [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 25 Jan 80 AB]

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--A delegation of Hungarian trade unionists led by Comrade Joseph (Timer), the secretary for international relations of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and member of the Administrative Council of the International Labor Office arrived in Bamako a few hours ago, on a (75-day) friendly visit. During its visit the delegation will visit Timbuktu, several factories and some of our social institutions. This delegation will also meet the minister of labor and civil service, the managers of some state firms and the trade union committees. [AB281505 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 28 Jan 80 AB]

RICE PRICE REDUCED--Following the 2 January cabinet meeting, Mr Mady Diallo, Minister of Finance and Commerce, announced the government's decision to reduce the price of rice throughout the national territory. Effective 3 January 1980, the new prices per 100-kilo bag are: ELB--22,500 Malian Francs (FM), RM--20,000 FM; RM 40--17.50 FM; B--15,750 FM. The minister stated that this reduction in the price of rice will cost the Malian price stabilization board an extra 150 million Malian francs, which has to be added to the 1 billion Malian francs which the government spends annually to support all types of cereals. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 4 Jan 80 p 1 AB]

PRC MEDICAL TEAM REPLACEMENT--The department of public health and social affairs offered a farewell party to the members of the Chinese medical team, who are leaving our country after a 2-year stay. It was the occasion for

the Malian to thank the Chinese physicians who distinguished themselves by their availability, their discretion and their dedication. At the same time, the department of public health welcomed the new Chinese medical team replacing the departing one. [Excerpts] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 21 Dec 79 p 6]

RELEASE OF HOSTAGES ADVOCATED--"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." When the Ayatollah allows U.S. ecclesiastics (preferably black) to sing Christmas psalms to the hostages in Tehran, he is rendering God's due unto Him. However, no matter how important the liturgy is, especially at this time and especially in Iran, it does not obliterate Caesar's part. And the hostages remain in captivity. That is, unless Caesar, having listened to God's voice, forgives the sins in honor of Christmas and celebration of the New Year. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 26 Dec 79 p 1]

CSO: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CUBAN TECHNICIANS--Johannesburg.--Seven hundred Cuban teachers and technicians will arrive in Mozambique this year under an agreement signed by the two governments, the Mozambique Minister of Public Works and Housing, Joao Baptista Cosme, said on his return to Maputo from a visit to Havana. The Minister said the technicians would work on agricultural, transport, communications, civil engineering, statistical and planning projects.
H.A.N.S. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jan 80 p 11]

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA

SWAPO THREAT TO HIJACK URANIUM SHIPMENT ANALYZED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 3 Jan 80 p 4

[Editorial: "The Seven Heads of SWAPO"]

[Text] A SWAPO threat to hijack a shipment of uranium originating in South-West Africa in order to create an international incident is rather significant for various reasons.

The first striking feature is that such a hijacking would upset the nuclear program of the West. The three countries which would be most seriously affected by the hijacking of a shipment of uranium in Paris would be Great Britain, France itself and the United States.

These countries are three of the five Western powers saddled with the discussion about South-West Africa aimed at finding a solution for the area. In the past, however, these same three countries have often bent over backward so as to meet SWAPO more than halfway.

The SWAPO plans for South-West Africa's uranium appear to us to be quite an expression of ingratitude.

A second noticeable feature is that SWAPO was prepared to eat humble pie in Geneva in regard to the South-West African matter but that this did not at all impede it in its international campaign to get itself into the saddle over here.

In Geneva SWAPO has accordingly in a way been applying diplomatic salve, but in Paris devilish plans are being contrived in a quite different way.

A third striking feature is that the SWAPO fellow-travelers in the plan are the French trade unions. These trade unions are not merely to the left of the government; they have already been saturated by communism. These are the very ones that help SWAPO.

A fourth feature is that SWAPO is engaged in its planning with a UN decision as its tool. This same United Nations Organization likes to appear as

a middle factor in the South-West Africa discussion and on occasion it shamelessly appeals to its justice.

But in the hands of the Third World this same organization has become a tool favoring only one group. And it is not merely incidental that this favored group is also the favored group of the communists.

The fifth feature of the SWAPO plan is perhaps the most significant. This is that it will take steps against a certain company when it has come to power in South-West Africa. This reveals a good deal of that which SWAPO is still trying to present as freedom at this stage.

The pretext behind which SWAPO is operating is that the resources of South-West Africa are being tapped and are not being utilized in the interest of the area itself. In every SWAPO argument it is South Africa which is being advantaged.

In the present instance the company affected is one that has its main office in Great Britain. Already at this stage this company can appeal to the fact that it has done and achieved more for the inhabitants of South-West Africa--particularly the black inhabitants--than that about which SWAPO can boast.

5742

CSO: 4408

NIGER

BRIEFS

CCCE LOANS--Paris, AFP. The CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation] has just granted 23 new loans to the nations of Africa and the Indian Ocean in an amount totalling approximately 640 million francs, or 32 billion CFA [African Financial Community monetary unit] francs. Niger will receive a credit whose total amount exceeds 283 million French francs (14.15 billion CFA francs). This money will be used for opening a coal mine and establishing a thermal power plant to supply electricity to the city of Agadez and the uranium mining operation at Arlit (the start of working of a new uranium deposit), and the establishment of a sulfuric acid plant which will have a production capacity of 70,000 tons a year. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 10 Jan 80 p 10] 7679

REPORTAGE ON KADUNA EXECUTIVE-LEGISLATIVE RELATIONSHIP

Aminu Kano on Talks

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jan 80 pp 1, 11

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text] **MALAM Aminu Kano, the leader of the People's Redemption Party (PRP) has expressed pessimism on the co-operation talks between the party and the NPN in Kaduna State.**

The talks, which were aimed at bringing about understanding between the legislature and the executive were last held about a month ago and since then there has been no statement on the agreement said to have been reached.

In an interview in Kano yesterday, Malam Aminu Kano said the talks could not go on because of disagreement on a number of issues.

"The talks are dead for now", Malam Aminu said, but added that although there was still room for more talks, if nothing came out, the PRP should not be blamed, because according to him, it had done its best.

The PRP leader also spoke on the outcome of the recent meeting between the president and political leaders noting that it had served to dispel fears in the minds of most Nigerians of an impending national

crisis especially after the president's new year message.

He supported the idea of holding such meetings regularly.

He, however, condemned the narrow mindedness of some of our leaders many of whom, he said, "don't see beyond their noses."

"They don't like to forgive and forget, and unless they are the leaders nothing is right and they interpret democracy in a sub urban sense."

It will be recalled that a meeting was held of the representatives of the national executives of two parties on a peace formula which was later challenged by a group of PRP legislators in Kaduna State led by Alhaji Lawal Gangara, who was expelled from the party for going to the press to condemn the moves by the national directorate of the party towards reaching amicable settlement in the dispute.

Our correspondent observes that with the breakdown of the agreement, the political situation in Kaduna State has further been muddled up without regard to the interest of the electorate by all parties involved in the stalemate.

With the state assembly resuming this week and the heightened demand for the seperation of the former provinces comprising Kaduna State into two separate entities, the state has again been

thrown into yet another political caldron.

It is only hoped that the two parties would allow good counsel to prevail.

Kaduna Governor on Finances

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jan 80 p 16

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Excerpt] **GOVERNOR Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa of Kaduna State** has declared that he inherited a balance of over 29 million Naira cash in the state treasury in addition to an efficient civil service, when he assumed duty last October.

The governor revealed this fact while swearing in the Secretary to the state Government and Head of Service, Alhaji Abdu Yazid, along with eighteen permanent secretaries, at the Government House, on Wednesday.

He observed that the concept of democracy hinged very much on a reliable civil service.

Alhaji Balarabe Musa said that it was necessary for civil servants to fully understand the programme of the executive, and ensure that they were properly implemented since the civil service was always relied upon for the

implementation of such programmes.

Governor Balarabe Musa also touched on the relationship between the executive and the legislature in the state and revealed that the House of Assembly had "graciously" passed two of his bills on the appropriation of about 11 million Naira and the establishment of the Council of Chiefs, respectively.

He indicated that two other bills from the House were awaiting his assent, while one had already been passed into law.

"In spite of everything, there has been reasonable contacts and communication between the executive and the legislature" the governor remarked.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

NPN BRANCH CRITICIZES KANO GOVERNOR

Attitude to Shagari

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Jan 80 p 9

[Article by James Akande]

[Excerpt] The Kano State Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi, has been advised to safeguard his dignity and also to respect his office, rather than behave wildly and childishly.

In a release issued by the Kano State branch of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and signed by its branch Secretary, Dr. Dahiru Yahaya, the party supporters were not happy over Governor Rimi's press statement made at the Kano International Airport, last Monday.

The release reminded the governor not to forget that Alhaji Shehu Shagari was the President of the nineteen states of the federation.

The release pointed out that as a true leader of the nation, the president did not accuse any state of the federation of victimisation of political opponents. It then quoted the president as having said that "reports reached him from all parts of the country," adding that "it is therefore unfair and unbecoming of anybody to accuse the president of being specific."

It was regrettable that Governor Rimi should take lightly the issues affecting the welfare of the ordinary citizens of this country, the release emphasised.

It stated that it was also unfortunate that Governor Rimi did not seem to understand his position in relationship to that of the president of the federation. "It is a sheer arrogance for Governor Rimi to say that the president has no authority over Kano State. However, if the governor insisted that President Shagari has no authority over Kano State, then, Governor Rimi has no authority over Hadeija and Kazaure while Governor Balarabe Musa also has no authority over Kaduna State," the release contended.

Statement to Russians

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Jan 80 p 7

[Article by James Akande]

[Text]

THE Kano State Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi, has been advised to resign if he was such an avowed communist that his views must run contrary to the provisions of our constitution.

The advice was contained in a release issued in Kano by the state branch of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), and signed by its Publicity Secretary, Alhaji Mansur Kankarifi, last Friday.

The release stated that Governor Rimi, in a recent statement while welcoming some Russian labour leaders, had proved before the visitors, that "he is suffering from political hysteria."

The release said that was the most unfortunate statement to be made by Governor Rimi for two reasons.

This was because the statement was made while addressing some foreigners to this country. It said "no Russian political officer will dare discuss publicly his domestic political affairs with foreigners."

The NPN said Governor Rimi's statement was incompatible with the Human Rights Provisions of our new constitution which offered every Nigerian the right to hold any ideology and the "freedom of worship."

The release further stated that this was not the case with the Soviet Union where one has to be either a communist or atheist or else he would be declared a lunatic.

The release emphasised that "American democracy in action" was often seen especially during elections to political offices, adding that "even in Russia Communism was an imposition and if the electorate were given the opportunity to a political party

of their choice, they will certainly vote Communist party out of office."

It stressed that communism was such a total failure that until now, Russia still had to depend solely on the United States of America to feed her people.

The release added that unlike the Soviet Union, Nigeria's new constitution provided practical democracy by whose grace Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi was elected the Governor of Kano State.

The release finally pointed out that both the country's new constitution and communism are incompatible.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI DISCUSSES HAJJ WITH MOSLEM LEADERS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Jan 80 p 15

[Text] The Federal Government has set up a committee to study recommendations contained in the last hajj report with a view to implementing some of the recommendations aimed at improving hajj operations in the country.

Members of the committee include representatives of the Nigeria Airways, Ministry of External Affairs, Pilgrims Board and some religious leaders.

This was revealed by President Shehu Shagari when he received in audience, leaders of Jama'atu Nasril Islam, led by the Emir of Zaria, Alhaji Shehu Idris.

President Shagari announced that some of the recommendations in the report included provision of more airports for the airlifting of pilgrims, improvement of accommodation facilities in Nigeria and Saudi Arabia, smooth system of airlifting luggage and the appeal for increase in the allowances.

Speaking on religious issues in Nigeria, President Shagari urged the Muslim leaders to endeavour to bring better understanding among various sects in Islam in the country.

He pointed out that Nigeria was unique in religious tolerance and must always stand as an example to other countries in the world as a place where people of various religious beliefs lived together.

The president assured the delegation that the Federal Government would always welcome suggestions which would promote the unity of the country.

Earlier, a letter from the Sultan of Sokoto, read by the Emir of Zaria remarked that Jama'atu Nasril Islam, which was the Supreme Council for Muslims in Nigeria observed that President Shagari was planning for qualitative education and the encouragement of the teaching of ethics and morals in the schools.

The letter commended the president for the huge success achieved at 1979 hajj operation and hoped that with the president's support and co-operation, hajj operation would continue to be more successful.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES THREE MAJOR WATER PROJECTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Dejo Kadirí]

[Text] THREE contracts worth 116 million Naira have been awarded by the Federal Government for an irrigation project and the construction of two dams.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Water Resources, Alhaji Ndagi Mahomadu at press briefing in Lagos yesterday.

He said the contract agreements could be signed immediately to ensure that the projects were executed with despatch.

According to Alhaji Ndagi the irrigation scheme is the Lower Anambra Irrigation Project while the two dams are Chalawa Gorge Dam and the Dadin Kowa Dam.

Alhaji Ndagi said that a 45 million Naira contract for the Lower Anambra Irrigation project, under the Anambra-Imo River Basin Development Authority, had been awarded to Taisei/C. Ishi Consortium, a Japanese construction company.

He said that a 36 million Naira contract for the construction of the Chalawa Gorge Dam under the Hadejia-Jama'are River Basin Development Authority in Kano had also been awarded to water Resources and Engineering Construction Agency (WRECA).

The Dadin Kowa Dam would be constructed by Stirling Asafadi, an Italian company under the supervision of the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority in Bauchi State, at a cost of 35 million Naira.

The minister said that the irrigation project would consist of a pumping station on the Imo-Anambra River for irrigation and drainage facilities for an irrigable area of 5,000 hectares.

A modern rice mill complex that would produce 50,000 tonnes of rice annually would also

be sited in the area, he said.

Alhaji Ndagi added that about 112 kilometres of trunk and secondary roads would be constructed in the area to service the project.

He said that the Chalawa Gorge Dam would be a multi-purpose dam, adding that it would have a storage capacity of about 970 million cubic metres of water during the short wet season and would release 670 cubic metres of water for irrigation of 24,000 hectares during the dry season.

The dam, a large earthfill, which would be situated on the Chalawa River, would also be used for generating 5 megawatts of electricity at peak flood, he said.

The minister said the Chalawa Dam would also be used to control flood, domestic and industrial water supply and fishing in the area.

Alhaji Ndagi said that the Dadin Kowa Dam on the Gongola River had a storage capacity of more than four billion cubic meters of water. The dam would afford the upper Benue River Basin Development Authority the opportunity to irrigate about 44,700 hectares, he added.

He said that the dam would also create 10,000 hectares of cultivable land after checking the flood in the area.

Alhaji Ndagi said that the Federal Government was fully committed to the provision of adequate water supply for all sectorial uses and the production of more food crops.

He assured that the ministry was actively pursuing other schemes on agriculture and water supply which would be implemented soon.

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NIGERIA

BRIEFS

MESSAGE FROM SAUDI ARABIA--President Shehu Shagari has received a special message from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. It was delivered at the State House, Ribadu Road, Ikoyi by Saudi Arabian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdul Aziz Althenayan. President Shehu Shagari and the king's special envoy, who was accompanied by the Saudi Arabian Ambassador in Nigeria, Mr. Mohammed H. Fahi, exchanged views on a wide range of bilateral and world issues. African and Middle East problems dominated their discussion. They recognised that both Africans and Arabs faced identical problems which could be better solved by joint approach and emphasised the need for increased and closer co-operation between African and Arab world. Present at the meeting was Minister for External Affairs, Professor I. Audu. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jan 80 p 11]

REVIEW OF DEATH SENTENCES--All persons condemned to death by any armed robbery tribunal in the country, but whose sentences had not been confirmed before September 30 last year, will not be executed. The Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of the Federation, Chief Richard Akinjide, disclosed this at the week-end during an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN). He, however, said that the condemned persons would face fresh trial in a Federal High Court. He explained that the decision was reached because the military administration repealed or modified some decrees, including the robbery and firearms decree. Chief Akinjide said that persons already serving jail terms under the decree would continue until their terms were completed. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jan 80 p 24]

NEW NEPA MANAGER--A new General Manager has been appointed for the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA). He is Alhaji Mohammed Tata Askira, who until his appointment was the Assistant General Manager (Distribution). Alhaji Tata succeeds Alhaji Yahaya Dikko who has been appointed special adviser to the president on petroleum and energy affairs. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jan 80 p 1]

PALM PRODUCE BOARD--The Nigerian Palm Produce Board (NPPB) made a total shipment of 197,000 metric tonnes of palm produce last year. The board also purchased a total of 230,000 metric tonnes of palm produce during the period under review, this representing more than 22 per cent increase over the

previous year. These facts were contained in an address of welcome presented by the board's Public Relations Officer, Mr. Tony Robinson-Bassey, to the representatives of the mass media organisations in the Cross River State at a party organised for them by the board in Calabar. Mr. Robinson-Bassey disclosed that the board also made contribution towards the re-activation of the Calabra port complex by shipping 7,000 metric tonnes of palm kernel between December 20, last year and January 2, this year. In addition, he said, 2,000 metric tonnes of pellet--a by-product of palm kernel crushed at Pamil, Abak--were shipped through the port as well as palm kernel oil which was hitherto shipped through the port of Port Harcourt. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Jan 80 p 2]

OYO, ONDO AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS--The Ministry of Finance has negotiated with the World Bank two loans totalling 36.9 million Naira to finance two agricultural projects in Oyo and Ondo States. The first loan of 16.8 million Naira would be used to finance the Oyo North Agricultural Development Project while the other loan of 20.1 million Naira would go into the Ekiti Akoko Agricultural Development Project. Disclosing this in Lagos, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Alhaji Ali Baba said the projects would be integrated agricultural development projects. He said the total cost of the Oyo State project, which would have 66,000 hectares under cultivation, was 41.6 million Naira and it would be financed by the World Bank, Oyo State and the Federal Government in the proportion of 40,35 and 25 per cent he said. The total cost of the Ondo State project is 52.8 million Naira, of which the Federal Government would provide 13.1 million Naira and the state government 19.5 million Naira. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jan 80 p 16]

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ECONOMIC PROSPECTS EXPECTED TO IMPROVE DESPITE RECESSION

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] Rhodesia's economic prospects should improve considerably in 1980 despite the continuing deterioration in the world economy, says the Rhodesian Investment Letter published in Salisbury.

"As we move into the 1980s," the letter warns, "the signs are that political and economic instability is increasing rather than the other way around.

"It is clear that 1980 will definitely be a year of severe recession in the industrialized countries--most pronounced in the UK and the US and less evident in West Germany and Japan."

The world inflation rate will also surge forward reflecting the rise in oil prices and the failure of most countries to come to grips with rising prices, the letter said.

In the Third World, most countries will continue to have problems with their balance of payments deficits, which will virtually double in the coming year. Third World countries will continue to borrow heavily from the industrial world and this, in turn, will lead to a continuing recycling of the OPEC surpluses back to the countries who fund the surpluses by buying OPEC oil, to begin with.

But the outlook for Rhodesia is very bright in comparison with other countries.

"In our view, the adverse effects on Rhodesia's balance of payments of the world recession and the continuing oil crisis, will be more than offset--comfortably so--by the beneficial effects that we hope will flow from the lifting of sanctions and the progressive rundown of hostilities," said the letter.

But the letter warned that the level of Rhodesia's prosperity will depend on the policies adopted by the new government, particularly in the mining sector.

ZANU (PF) SEES LAND AS KEY ISSUE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 80 p 2

[Text]

ZANU (PF) has pledged in its election manifesto not to interfere with the spiritual work of the church, regarding religion as a fundamental right of all people.

A copy of the party's manifesto was handed to the Herald last night in the wake of several reports this week from military and other sources accusing ZANU (PF) of planning totalitarian rule for the country if it wins the general election.

One of the hardest-hitting accusations was that the party regarded religion as an extension of white rule.

The manifesto says the right of a person to believe in religion is a fundamental freedom and that a ZANU (PF) government would respect and promote the role of the church and avoid completely interfering with the spiritual work of the church.

The document has a long preamble which refers to the early days of the country's development and the part played by "settlers" in dominating land use, mining, education, health, trade and commerce and the economic system.

The move to majority rule under the March 3 Agreement of 1978 is dismissed by saying the "whites" still effectively control the country and its economy.

ZANU (PF) makes it clear in the manifesto that it subscribes to socialism as an ideology. However, the party says that in working towards the socialist transformation of Zimbabwean society, as a ZANU (PF) government will, historical, social and other practical realities will be recognised.

The party regards land as one of the key issues to be dealt with after independence. It pledges to handle the question with utmost urgency by taking the following steps.

- Create a land and agricultural development fund.
- Acquire as much land from the private sector as is necessary for the resettlement of the peasant population currently without land or with poor land.
- Promote on newly acquired land the establishment of collective villages and collective agriculture.

● Ensure that land to be used for emergency re-settlement and agricultural programmes will come from the following categories of the private sector: unused or abandoned land; under-utilised land; land owned by absentee owners.

PRIORITY

The manifesto says "the peasantry" and their agriculture would receive high priority in policy related to farming. The State would establish large farms to produce key products while the private sector of agriculture would be retained, "but restricted only to efficient farmers".

ZANU (PF) promises to establish free and compulsory education at primary and secondary level for all children, regardless of race. Pre-school education is seen as vital for children aged between three and five.

"It will release mothers for other important national tasks . . . and would make it possible to reduce the present long period of primary schooling."

The manifesto says a ZANU (PF) government would offer a free national health service backed by free training for medical and para-medical personnel in large numbers. A social welfare programme would also be part of the system.

A Ministry of Housing would work out housing programmes on both ownership and rentals with rents being related to income.

The manifesto pledges to train a regular army for national defence and would "require that all able-bodied young men and women undergo national service training for a fixed period as soon as they attain a specific age".

The party would maintain a policy of non-alignment in dealing with other countries. Diplomatic relations would be established with all countries which desire links.

The manifesto says ZANU (PF) had accepted an "over-reaching" declaration of rights at Lancaster House but had pledged to uphold the civil rights of people living in the country.

"But ZANU (PF) also holds that fundamental rights have their corresponding duties."

The document ends by giving the "fullest assurance" to the white community that a ZANU (PF) government could never, in principle or in social or governmental practice, discriminate against them.

POLITICIANS BANNED FROM VISITING ASSEMBLY POINTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

NO political party will be allowed to send officials into ceasefire assembly areas to put across election material or to solicit support from members of the ZIPRA and ZANLA forces.

The ban also applies to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Bishop Muzorewa, the Patriotic Front leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and the ZANU (PF) leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, in their respective roles as members-in-chief of the security forces ZIPRA and ZANLA.

A spokesman for the Election Commission, Sir John Dorman, said people in assembly areas were regarded as lawful voters and as such the rules on political meetings would be the same as for those in other areas.

They can listen to party political broadcasts so they are not totally outside election activity, he said.

ACCESS

The decision answers requests by Bishop Muzorewa UANC for access to the camps.

The party says it has supporters among the people in assembly areas and has demanded that UANC leaders should be able to visit them.

A UANC spokesman said his party wanted the true affiliations of all people at assembly points to be made known without independent observers, and party officials should be allowed access.

"We want any UANC supporters that may be in the camps to be released. We know there are UANC members there who have been turned into joining the Patriotic Front."

A ZANU (PF) spokesman said his party was aware of the UANC's request.

PROVOCATIVE

"As far as we are concerned it is provocative for any members of the internal groups to seek permission to enter assembly points for the purpose of addressing our forces."

"We think the ban is unfair . . . We still want to make representations to the Governor for permission to visit the points because there are issues affecting the daily safety and day-to-day welfare of our forces that they would want to discuss with their commander - in - chief (Robert Mugabe)," he said

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NAMES OF CANDIDATES LISTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 50 pp 3-4

[Text]



MANICALAND

Langdon Mazaiwana, Mrs Joyce Nkomo, Mrs Esie Chapita Mhoro Sibole, Miss Mary Mubodza, Christopher Mushonga, Paul Makoni, Lushion Chimbanda, Hudson Banga, Dickson Tanka Lovemore Mutyuki

MASHONALAND CENTRAL

Mike Chikanda, Clive Murwira, Maxweli Wandawanda, Clement Marondza, Ernest Mazarura, Miss Sheila Mahasa

MASHONALAND EAST

Christopher Chitanda, Albert Mutungi, Vike Gwanda, Francis Nkomo, Maxwell Moyo, Charles Mvura, Miss Mary Dube, Clive Matenga, Jeffrey Moyo, Tenon Mutanda, Swinford Muchenje, Edward Mubambo, Patrick Musarurwa, Miss Judith Fambayi, Solomon Mhike, Miss Tabeti Jangire

MASHONALAND WEST

Felix Kavande, Patrick Makoni, Clement Pasipa-

mire, Victor Muketiwa, James Ngondo, Austin Maririmba, Baka Mutyuki, Nicolas Kamwana

MATABELELAND NORTH

Eric Zimuto, Norbet Tavengwa, Frederick Sibanda, Cornwell Ndhlovu, Nicholas Chidavaenzi, Temba Chimankiri, Miss Dorothy Murata, Wilfred Kambarani, Elias Mafukidze, Maa Tandiwe Muzvidzwa

MATABELELAND SOUTH

Milton Makaya, Keflas Tichana, Mrs Anna Nyandoro, Mrs Evelyn Ndhlovu, Joseph Ndhlovu, Mischeek Chidavaenzi

MIDLANDS

Richard Madanire, Christopher Rambanapasi, Evans Mhizha, Christopher Nyoni, Isaac Nyakutsikwa, Golden Takundwa, Sylvester Bazzi, Golden Mhizha, Mrs Maggie Samanyanga, Mrs Irene Madaya, Oswald Chigede, Euvencio Gwatimba

VICTORIA

Peter Mandaza, Samuel Gwarega, Joseph Chikukwa, Stephen Shumba, Gift Matora, Henry Hamadziripi, Mukudzi Mudzi, Chiripin Mandervidza, Benson Bafza, Robert Makombe, Chipino Gura-jana, Enoch Chiwa, Gibson Mahaya

A TOTAL of 626 candidates have been selected by the nine parties contesting next month's general election and 127 reserves have also been nominated.

At stake are 11 seats in Manicaland, six in Mashonaland Central, 10 in Mashonaland East, eight in Mashonaland West, 10 in Matabeleland North, six in Matabeleland South, 12 in Midlands and 11 in Victoria.



MANICALAND

Edward Mazaiwana, David Mukome, John Chirimba, Elijah Nyandoro, Maxwell Chambara, Lazarus Mtungwazi, John Kurudai, Benjamin Gwanzura, John Zvinovira, Langton Charidza, Felix Kad-

sonile. Reserves: Wilfred Masenda, Clement Kanesigusi, Norah Maraire.

MASHONALAND CENTRAL

Aaron Mutiti, Joshua Cohen, Emmie Neube, Enock Chidavaenzi, Chris Mabharanga, Meshack Chagadama. Reserves: Petros Mandizha, David Chinyanga, Noel Chikanya, Henry Mhandu.

MASHONALAND EAST

Abel Muzorewa, Elias Mundawarara, Dennis Nyamuswa, Simpson Mtambanengwe, Michael Mawema, Abel Rumano, Mrs Beatrice Mutasa, Farai Muzorewa, Joseph Gono, Gibson Magaramombe, Chandaia Nyahwata, Mrs Avis Chikwanha, Nelson Mtshidi, Lalexon Kahaira, David Mhidsi, Henry Mfandechiya. Reserves: Fred Karadzandima, B D Mandivizwa, Isaac Mwenkomatanda.

MASHONALAND WEST

Titus Mukarati, Canaan Chitatu, Raymond Madzima, Silas Kawonza, Joseph Mudzengi, Ronald Sadoimba, Ismail Adam, Thompson Tsanangweni. Reserves: Joseph Dhlamini, Cornelius Chiriga, Silas Chigwendo, Verengai Makaranga, Dopera Dabulamanzi.

MATABELELAND NORTH

Ernest Bulle, Walter Mtshkuru, David Mutasa, Morgan Machiya, Gerald Mtshkulu, Assam Ndangwa, Pius Malahena, Gladys Tshiboyi, Felix

Pfavyi, Ashton Makore. Reserves: Edward Gohva, Harry Musengwa, Stephen Tachiona, Phibean Majokwere.

MATABELELAND SOUTH

Joel Sigola, Abraham Khumalo, Peter Mpofu, James Moyo, Nevil Moyo, Samuel Modhlani. Reserves: Cephas Malikongwa, Timothy Mbuya, Philemon Phiri, Samson Mharadze.

MIDLANDS

Lovemore Mbanga, Moses Tshuma, Joseph Bheka, Louis Gumbo, Edmund Macheka, Mischeck Hove, Simon Mukwapuna, Sylvester Mutasa, Wilson Mugabiri, John Kokera, Reuben Ndawana, Jeffrey Manyruke. Reserves: Herstias Makura, Anthony Chirwa.

VICTORIA

Francis Zindoga, Herbert Zimuto, Smolie Mugudubi, Benias Mugabe, Claudius Nhongohema, Jones Gondo, Christopher Sakala, Bernard Banera, Jerry Muchineripi, David Munandi, Enos Mutasa. Reserves: Haplas Munodawafa, Dennis Chinomwe, Cyril Mhembere, Simamisi Mlambo, Samuel Ngwere.

Ngwenya, Joseph Ngwenya, Mandia Moyo.

MATABELELAND SOUTH

Lever Neube, Paul Nyoni, Million Mpofu, Miss Nanzi Maphosa, Fred Ngwenya, Zefaniya, Peter Ndhlovu, Miss Elizabeth Khumalo.



MANICALAND

Ndahaningi Sithole, Noel Mukono, David Zamchiya, Arnold Sawanhk, Oliver Saunyama, Masipula Sithole, David Mungunyana, R. Murapa, W. Nduku, N. M'tambara, Farai Mamvura.

MASHONALAND CENTRAL

Ephraim Tavaringe, B. Gamhanga, B. Muchenje, Freddie Dotito, Timothy Mufumbe, Shadrack Chimankire.

MASHONALAND EAST

Joel Mandaza, Kestwe Malindi, Tobias Chirengeni, Douglas Mudzi, John Kadzere, Elias Nyandoro, Absolom Ndoro, Wilfred Pasipamodya, Philip Foya, R. Rutaito, Chief Chiremba Musambwa, Charles Manomano, Columbus Matanganyidze, James Chimwala, Mrs Evelyn Sithole, Ephraim Sithole.

MASHONALAND WEST

Phileas Mhlanga, Nelson



MATABELELAND NORTH

Aron Dube, Adam Mialazi, Leahy Phiri, Elias Sithole, Miss Violet Maimanga, Miss Margaret Nyathi, Chenetso Mpofu, Miss Emerly Mvundia, Dennis Moyo, Miss Lydia

Bangayana, Enock Machin-
gauta, Peter Mombeshora,
Stephen Mariga, Jaison
Madro, Phallos Mun-
yuki, Steve Chisembiri.

MATABELELAND NORTH

P. F. Sithole, Z. T.
Chigumira, J. Ngaliwa,
J. Ndebele, E. M. Ncube,
Peter Musiyiwa, Elias
Dewa, J. M. Mpofu, Mor-
rison Chongwa, D.
Ngatize.

MATABELELAND SOUTH

Samson Dube, J. D.
Moyo, B. M. Ndhlovu,
Stephen Mpofu, J. Dewa,
Luke Dube.

MIDLANDS

James Drwova, Trynos
Tangirai, William Kam-
basha, Christopher Mu-
tambedi, Moses Dera,
Amos Utedzi, Joseph
Takawira, Aaron Mtero,
William Mtshiso, Fani-
well Masocha, Joseph
Matewa, Remingio Ku-
salo.

VICTORIA

L. M. R. Nyemba, E.
Watungwa, J. Chimedza,
S. Mangwengwe, V.
Chikukutu, J. Hlaidi, Ari-
well Masiri, N. Z. B.
Dhlamini, Inos Charum-
hira, Francis Chibwe,
B. T. Vudriyana.



MANICALAND

Alots Chinhamora, Miles
Marange, F. H. M. Hlaty-
wayo, Johnson Nyandoro,
David Musamasa, Alots
Manyati, Francis Govera,
Denis Mlambo, Mrs Jose-
phine Maandi, Andrew
Mwela, Masherck Nya-
badza. Reserves: James
Mhlanga, Charles Gumbo,
James Mhokwera.

MASHONALAND CENTRAL

Eziah Zhuwarara, No-
fredge Mombemuriwo,
Claudius Kusima, Job Ne-

gomo, Joseph Tendere,
Joseph Chigaitiro. Re-
serves: C. Chumye, P. H.
Chigwaza, Edmore Chi-
chwe, Jairozi Chisen-
geva.

MASHONALAND EAST

James Chikerema,
Enoch Dumbutshena, Pius
Wankama, Anania Chi-
kandima, Davison Gomo,
Patrick Makhamadze,
Charles Zvimba, Paul
Kumuka, Zehedie Gam-
anya, Nelson Samkange,
Edward Matiza, Nelson
Mukshadzi, Cephas Chi-
mutau, Tafirenyika Taka-
dini, Wilfred Mubvakure,
Mrs Dorothy Nyere.
Reserves: Sylvester Muth-
onga, Peter Ndoro, Wil-
liam Muganhiri, Clemence
Mudzura.

MASHONALAND WEST

Stanlake Samkange,
Mhuriwa Gumbo, Simon
Paraffin, Tarcinius Mada-
mombe, Martin Hoyi,
Dirkson Geromoni, Paul
Kutama, Mrs Gertrude
Masoko. Reserves: Vasco
Kuvi, Elijah Mambo,
Samuel Chiganze.

MATABELELAND NORTH

Hospah Hlonpa Sibanda,
Bopoto Lloyd Nyandoro,
Milton Mhlanga,
Freddy Charles Jeka,
Ephraim Bosha Makwara,
Lucia Muchenje, Godfrey
Madzova, Chrispa Taka-
wira, Jonas, Karikoga
Nkomo Chipere, Stanley
M. Reserves:
Re. Ngoni, Witness
M. Richard Chi-
tumba, Zimba Thebe.

MATABELELAND SOUTH

Archibald Ngeho,
Gibias Hundoga, Richard
Nzimbi, Simon Ncube,
Giles Tshuma, Agrippa

Khumalo. Reserves: Mrs
Josephine Tshuma, Victor
Moyo.

MIDLANDS

Mrs Evelyn Shava,
Lamech Vuma, Raymond
Ngura, David Chinho,
David Metahoshoei, Mrs
Constance Sibanda, Mor-
gan Ngwenya, Sylvester
Ndhlovu, J. Ziyambwa,
Thomas Manasa, Miss
Tatiro Mutiyandavika,
Avednigo Mapeka. Re-
serves: Patrick Chisudura,
Francis Masango, P. Fun-
hiro, Hingi Tafira.

VICTORIA

Stanley Mugabe, Ata-
nani Gwaza, Alfred
Svove, Cephas Marozva,
Silvester Benji, Sylvia
Chaderopa, Tembani
Masuku, Samuel Matiza,
Mrs Chipo Ngwardi, Albert
Makani, Simon Chirengwe.
Reserves: Lillian Masodze,
Michael Zinyemba, Miss
Sophie Moyo.



MANICALAND

Mark T. Muchabaiwa,
Langton Mhaxwana, Ten-
deli Shamu, Benson Mu-
funde, Shakespear Makoni,
Peter Tsungu, Nyikad-
zino Chiza, Ambrose Ma-
koni, Ephraim Chasara-
sara, Mary Mundopah,
Christopher Matsvair. Re-
serves: Willard Chisen-
geya, Winnie Marisheni.

MASHONALAND EAST

Henry T. Chihota,
Kingsley N. K. Muskwwe,
Douglas Madamombe,
Lancelot Jero, George
Kunaka, Chaka Mudzudzu,
Edward Tafirenyika,
Archibald T. Muskwwe,
Charles Mhiori, Argatha
Madamombe, Sylvester
Mapfwi, Marjorie Vera,
Clifford Chiponda, Amos
Nyandoro, Ignatius Chi-
vunga, Rodreck Muxwaka.

MASHONALAND WEST

Xavier Mutenderi, Moses Masli, Leonard Marufu, Fabian Chikocha, Palmer Musoworeyi, Beloved Mashoko, Pencil Mhizi, Saverio Nyikadaino. Reserve: Everton Masinganise.

MATABELELAND NORTH

Levy Ndhlovu, Chance Sibanda, Sylvester Tigere, Davis Chwesha, Nerver Jack, Ephraim Ngulube, Joseph Sibanda, Billy Nyati, Jonathan Langa, Rupert Chitamba. Reserve: Sebastian Piliati.

MATABELELAND SOUTH

Morris Ngulube, David Chitumba, Hebert Mugu, Cleopas Mazibwa, Kate Muzembe, Sarah Chataika, Stewart Dhlamini.

MIDLANDS

James Nyoni, Shonga Chimutasha, Immanuel Mhusha, Nicholas Murapah, Farare Tapfumananyi, Joel Munisi, Morris Muronda, Tadios Machingauta, Welcome Chikari, Grace Mpuzi, Idah Chimbiri, Patrick Mubumba. Reserve: Edeline Ndhlovu.

VICTORIA

Muyengwa Chimuka, Aaron Nyao, Rosten Gore, Guy Charambura, Stephen Mapiye, Victor Muketwa, Philemon Chikandira, Kilian Jiwela, Christina Chiwasha, Karikoga Mpofu, A gelin Toga. Reserve: A. on Hungwe.



MANICALAND

S. Gapara, George Mashe, A. Chedzinge, L. T. Ngorima, W. D. M. S. Chatsima, M. Mashe, O. Chibanda, S. Hishia. Reserve: P. Makoni, Mrs

Makurara, Q. Mandipaa, E. Mutasa, Mrs Chiwarira, G. Sabeta.

MASHONALAND CENTRAL

Joseph Muka, P. Takundwa, T. Chimankire, A. Masawi, J. Padzakashamba, S. Nakora. Reserve: A. Chikuse, P. Mangodza, B. Dzvukamanja, Mrs B. Masawi.

MASHONALAND EAST

J. Chinamano, W. Musarurwa, D. Madzimhamuto, S. Maremba, E. Jirira, K. Ndum, S. Mutunyan, Mrs G. Musariri, R. Nyendore, J. Chirisa, D. Katsande, H. Malaba, A. Mutinhiri, T. V. Mpofu, S. Bgoni, E. Patsike. Reserve: Mrs Mangwende, S. Mabika.

MASHONALAND WEST

A. Chambati, K. Mano, L. Chizanza, M. Nziramanga, K. Bhebe, C. Wedenhe, C. Mashayamombe, M. Musarurwa. Reserve: G. Chinembiri, R. Muriri, S. Manyika, M. Mushayakarara, S. Gumbo, S. Katsere.

MATABELELAND NORTH

Vote Moyo, D. Mangena, S. Malunga, J. Ntuta, John Nkomo, S. Sibanda, Mrs R. Chinamano, Miss Jane Nwenya, Mrs T. V. Lesabe, S. A. Mtanga. Reserve: B. Mguni, F. Ncube, M. Gudusa, L. Senda-Moyo, E. Mdlongwa, A. Siwela.

MATABELELAND SOUTH

T. Silundika, Stephen Nkomo, Edward Ndhlovu, K. L. Dube, C. Ndhlovu, E. Malandula. Reserve: J. Mbedzi, Akim Ndhlovu, Aaron Ndhlovu, Johnson Ndhlovu, C. Z. Moyo, S. K. Moyo, S. K. Rihwa.

MIDLANDS

Joshua Nkomo, Clement Fuchena, Cephas Mupa, William Kona, Clement Tugwe, A. Njawayi, E. Haranda, S. Mutsi, F. Mbenzo, K. Mazendani, Eliza Moyo, S. Chikamano. Reserve: S. Ewanya, W. Mabena, Z. Hwande, L. Dewa.

VICTORIA

Samuel Munodawafa, J. Dabulamani, E. Chi-

mombe, T. Mhetu, C. Mahlangu, B. Shoko, Zinoti Moyo, D. K. Mutaru, E. Maseko, Daniel Gurajena, M. Marinda. Reserve: Francis Makombe, Miss S. Shumba, D. Madandara, B. Mac'ungania, John Chauke.

U.N.F.P.



MASHONALAND CENTRAL

Christopher Zhanje, Marshall Mukosa, John Matonzi, Martin Gombe, James Eppie, Rufas Ruwaridzo.

MASHONALAND EAST

Ben Chanetsa, George Chinyani, Jackson Malindi, John Masawi, Diamond Mugombema, Mark Musara, Kelvin Bakasa, William Badza, Overton Zhakata, Mrs Daisy Tafira, Peter Mutandwa, Mathew Charambura, Robert Kachindamoyo, Justin Mupadaguta, Fidelis Nevanji, Henry Nyagonia.

MATABELELAND NORTH

Arnold Meshack Malaba Mpofu, E. M. Minkandla, Kenneth Khayime Ndebele, Tito Titus Tshuma, Richard Gadlula, D. J. Madzisa, Mrs Anah Sibanda, Solomon Moyo, Funeka Nyembeni, Silelandi Ncube.

MATABELELAND SOUTH

Zephaniah Bafanah, Rethin Mhambi, Gibson Dewa, Jota Thadzo Sitwala, Lucky Waddy Songo, Clean Makuroni.

MIDLANDS

Andrew Hlongwane, Staalglovay Chifooro, Ntombizodwa Masuka, Paul Mkwana, Samuel Ngwenya, Rabson Maposa, David Chikwa, Mrs Elizabeth Manyanda, Stephen Mwale, William Banda, Albert Ngona, Titus Gonogwe.



ZANU(PF)

MANICALAND

Kumbira Kangai, Maurice Nyagumbo, Didymus Mutasa, William Ndan-gana, Freddie Shava, Victoria Chitepo, Miss Naomi Pasiharigutsi Nhwatiwa, Moveru Mahachi, T. Dube, Columbus Makoni, John Zvinoveru. Reserves: Hoyini Bhila, Washington Makuyana, Robby Mupawose, Ezekiel Sanvengere.

MASHONALAND CENTRAL

Edgar Tekere, Tural Nhongo, Sydney Sekere-mayi, Farai Masango, Justin Mhlanga, Nelson Marowa. Reserves: Davi-an Sadea, Rayen War-amba, Elijah Pasipamire, James Chitauo.

MASHONALAND EAST

Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Mark Dube, Robert Mar-ore, Witness Mangwende, Moses Mvonge, Edson Shiriwatu, Edward Pawa-ravi, Gaston Zivone, Philemon Marombwa, David Hunda, Horace Nyatika, Godfrey Chidy-ausika, Simatius Chi-kumbakwe, Shadreck Ramsonopasi, Elias Rusike, John Lekomvika.

MASHONALAND WEST

Rabson Marvika, Mrs Sally Mugabe, Nathan Shumoyatira, A. Mud-zingwa, Swethan Mombe-

shora, Enos Chikwore, Mudomeni Chivende, Noah Bangure. Reserves: Joka-naya Kadandara, Katya-menza, C. N. Watama.

MATABELELAND NORTH

Herbert Ushewokunze, Canaan Banana, William Dube, Nicholas Kitikiti Dhlamini, Edward Chif-amba, Lovemore Matipera, Neville Shumba, Togara Dangwa, Jacob Banda, Edward Paul Mangena. Reserve: Mrs Matatu.

MATABELELAND SOUTH

Enos Nkala, Moveru Ndhlovu, Mancama, Ste-ino Dube, Beun Gapike, Isaac Masunda. Reserves: Elijah Dube, Noko, Eph-a-nos Mashingaidze.

MIDLANDS

Simon Vengai Musenda,

Earnest Ruzumugoko Ka-dungure, Emmerson Mun-angangwa, Richard Chem-ist Hove, Simba Makoni, Simharashe Mumbengeg-wi, Julia Zvobgo, Faerier Mativenga, Ignatius Chig-wendere, E. M. Nyashanu, Kenneth Manyanda, Justin Nyoka. Reserves: Langton Muyamba, Misheck Chi-ware, Nyamapangidza, Misheck Sibanda.

VICTORIA

Meyor Urimbo, Dzangal Mutumbuka, Eddison Zvobgo, Sheba Tavarwisa, Nollan Makombe, Simon Mazorodze, Oliver Munya-radzai, James Basopu Moyo, Nelson Mawema, Dzikaamai Mavaira, Albert Taderera. Reserves: George Mudukuti, Henry Pole, Alfred Makasi, Chinhamo Chabepi.

MORE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN UPCOMING ELECTION

SALISBURY THE HERALD in English 24 Jan 63 p 3

[Text]

THERE are almost 57 000 more people eligible to vote in next month's election than at the election last April.

The 80 black common roll seats in the election have been allocated to the eight electoral districts on the basis of the estimated electorate in each of the eight districts, the Election Commissioner said in a statement last week.

A spokesman for the commissioner said the estimates were based on the 1960 national census as supplied by the Rhodesian statistical office.

The figures accounted for normal population growth and the movement of migrant labour, but not for the temporary displacement of people because of the war.

MOVEMENT

"Although the total number of people who have been displaced is substantial, the actual effect on the figures is not likely to be significant because most of the movement has taken place within the electoral districts."

The figures are: Mashonaland East, 16 seats with an estimated electorate of 564 000; Mashonaland Central, six seats for 211 600 voters; Mashonaland West, eight seats

for 311 000; Manicaland, 11 seats for 418 000; Victoria, 11 seats for 298 000; Matabeleland North, 10 seats for 380 000; Matabeleland South, six seats for 196 000, and 12 seats for 421 000 voters in the Midlands.

This represents 80 seats for 3 883 000 voters.

According to these figures there are nearly 57 000 more people eligible to vote in this year's election than in those last April.

With 80 seats being contested, eight more than last April, all except two of the districts have gained a seat. They are Mashonaland West, which has gained two seats to eight, and Matabeleland North which still has 10 seats.

Mashonaland East and Matabeleland North are together estimated to have lost 63 000 voters, while Mashonaland West has increased from 284 000 to 311 000 voters.

Midlands has gained only 1 000 voters, while Victoria and Manicaland have together gained 29 000.

Mashonaland Central has another 24 000 voters and Matabeleland South about another 4 000.

DOUBT YET OVER POLL'S FAIRNESS

By the Staff of THE HERALD in Salisbury, 20 June 1965

POLITICAL parties are not facing up to their responsibilities to control their officials and supporters, says the Election Commissioner, Sir John Boynton.

Sir John told about 100 people at a meeting of the National Affairs Association in Salisbury that he had to repeat Lord Soames's call for parties "to play their part more effectively in curbing violence and in curbing the actions of their supporters".

"After all, if parties believe that they can win at the ballot why continue to use the bullet and so risk the possibility of being accused of unfair play at the end of the day?" Sir John asked.

The main question hanging over the election, designed to be free and fair, was intimidation. As Election Commissioner, the one vital contribution he could make was a convincing assurance that the vote was secret.

It was his belief that with 100 official observers and possibly more there was more chance of the election being seen to be free and fair if those who wished to give a verdict should do so before the counting of votes had

been concluded — as soon as the poll was finished.

"If it's to be free and fair then I think the verdict must not be dependent on the result . . . and to me it must be better if some preliminary view is given . . . before the counting is in any way complete," he said.

He stressed that he was not in Rhodesia because the national election directorate was unable to run a proper election.

His studies of reports of the last election showed that it had been good. The British supervisory presence, he said, could be better interpreted as "something more than an umpire, somebody who is going to make a decision about the election".

NO RIGGING

Plans would be revealed next week concerning increased security of the polling process, thereby ensuring that no malpractices or rigging of the vote could happen.

His task of supervising the election was a large one which he could not undertake alone. His field force, which would eventually number about 75, would be deployed among 55 districts, ensuring that each province would have two of his staff in attendance and each district at least one if not more.

Of his staff, 70 percent had "extensive experience" in African affairs. The other 30 per-

cent were in many cases chief executives and lawyers with a knowledge of politics.

"Between them, I hope we will be able to supervise every step and be able to say at the end of the day: 'It was as well done as it could have been,' " he said.

Questioned on what action would be taken if it were adjudged that the election was not free and fair, he said it was almost ("unthinkable") that the stage would be reached where such a verdict should be given.

"If the voting is secret and is believed to be secret and we can show that it was secret, then I think you can even discount considerable amounts of intimidation," he said.

But that did not mean that intimidation should be allowed to run its course. It would have to be the preoccupation of the Governor and his staff to see that violence was controlled, and that peaceful assembly and campaigning was not interfered with.

CNO: 9.42.08

'STEADY STREAM' OF PEOPLE REGISTER FOR ELECTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jan 80 p 11

[Text]

PROVIDED people keep going to the national registration centres in the present steady stream, the February 17 deadline for registration will not be pressed.

The production controller of the National Registration Bureau, Mr George Baverstock, said in Salisbury yesterday he was happy with the steady flow of people getting registered.

"As long as the public keep coming forward at a good rate, as at present, and our staff are busy, we are quite happy," he said.

"We would only start pressing if attendance falls off and people become apathetic and disregard the law.

"We appreciate, for example, that in Salisbury the population has expanded tremendously."

Mr Baverstock said the registration scheme was a never-ending one.

"Youngsters are reaching the age of 16 every day and that is the required age for registration.

"Once you have started a scheme like this you must carry on forever unless there is a Government policy saying it must stop, and I cannot really see that happening."

So far, about 250 000 people had been registered in Salisbury, while country-wide, about 1 150 000 had registered. About 40 000, on average, were registering each month.

Mr Baverstock said there had been no special arrangements made for the registration of returning refugees.

However, if the bureau had an official approach, as it had had on occasion, it would make special arrangements for certain people.

The advantage of registration, from the Government's point of view, was that it gave it a much more accurate picture of population distribution throughout the country.

ADVANTAGE

For the holder, the registration card had the advantage that while in the past women had been "grossly discriminated against" and had had no

identification at all, now they did have identification.

There were also advantages in commerce. For example, a registration card with a photograph was much more acceptable for hire purchase purposes, and for identification to withdraw savings.

Mr Baverstock also reminded people that they should collect their registration cards about six weeks after they had actually registered.

When they registered, they were given a pink temporary receipt, but had to exchange that for the official identity card.

There were several thousand identity cards around the country which had not been collected. Mr Baverstock said while the Salisbury and Bulawayo public had been quite good in this respect, there was more apathy in the Midlands than anywhere else.

BALLOTS PRINTED IN TIGHT SECURITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jan 80 p 7

[Text]

TIGHT security surrounds the printing in Salisbury of 6.4 million ballot papers for the general election.

The printing is expected to be completed soon, the controller, Mr A. M. Lister, said yesterday.

Behind locked doors in the machine room, a member of the British Electoral Commission, Mr Gerald Tyson, monitors the entire process.

Each sheet is numbered in sequence for the electoral district for which it is destined.

Matabeleland North will receive 800 000 papers; Matabeleland South 400 000; Manicaland 800 000; Mashonaland Central 400 000; Mashonaland East 1.6 million; Mashona-

land West 600 000; Midlands 1 million; and Victoria 800 000—a total of 6.4 million.

Asked why more than 6 million papers were being printed for only 2 883 000 voters, Mr Lister said: "In case they are needed."

Spilled papers off the printing machines are put in a locked steel bin before being shredded.

"The number of ballots cast and the number of papers unused will have to be reconciled after the election to ensure that none were stolen," Mr Lister said.

Collated into pads of 200 each, the papers are packed into cartons before being sent to the electoral districts under armed Police escort. Once

the papers have left the printing works they become the responsibility of the Registrar-General.

Mr Lister said the first batch would leave Salisbury this week.

Yesterday afternoon eight members of the Commonwealth Observer Group visited the works to watch the printing.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE RIVALS QUESTION ATTITUDE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

THREE top officials from two rival political parties yesterday warned Rhodesians to expect a "dramatic change" in Mr Robert Mugabe's attitude if ZANU (PF) wins next month's general election.

The treasurer-general of the UANC, Dr Silas Mudawarara, and the party's regional director of elections, Senator Aaron Mutiti, warned that statements made by Mr Mugabe on his return to Rhodesia on Sunday were a complete contradiction of his true marxist ideals.

A similar statement was made by the leader of ZANU, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. He warned Rhodesians to be vigilant and said they would be in for a "rude shock" if Mr Mugabe won the election.

In his statement, Dr Mudawarara described Mr Mugabe as "the chameleon of Zimbabwe nationalist politics". Detailing at some length statements attributed to Mr Mugabe while he was in "exile", Dr Mudawarara said the ZANU (PF) leader had always advocated a one-party state for this country.

Dr Mudawarara asked how Mr Mugabe could try to reassure whites; talk of religious freedom or free and fair elections when everything he had stood for in the past had been entirely opposed to all these things.

Dr Mutiti, speaking to UANC supporters in Bindura, warned Rhodesians that their lives and freedom would be endangered if a Mozambique-style marxist-leninist administration under Mr Mugabe took power in this country.

Commenting on Mr Mugabe's assurances on Sunday that his government would not nationalise all land and private industries, Mr Sithole said only the most naive would believe this.

"What he himself has done to his fellow Zimbabweans in exile during the last three years deprives his hollow assurances of any credibility except for the most naive" the ZANU leader said.

"Unless the people of this country are vigilant they are in for a rude shock. Family life, religious life, and economic life as we know it will progressively disappear if Mugabe gets to power.

"We must not close our eyes to this threat. He rates his communist ideology higher than people, and the people lower than it. This is the real danger in his scheme of things."

MUZOREWA VISITS MUTAMBARA TTL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

THE UANC claimed last night that Bishop Musorewa drove his car into a crowd of more than 600 people being herded together by ZANLA terrorists in the Mutambara TTL south of Umtali on Saturday.

The party's national director of elections, Mr Ayoub Kara, made the claim in a statement which lashed out at "the massive intimidation which was used to force supporters of all other political parties . . . to attend the ZANU (PF) rally in Salisbury on Sunday".

Mr Kara said: "When the Prime Minister went to address a meeting at Mutambara in Manicaland there was nobody there. Our people reported that about 600 supporters had been driven away by armed ZANU (PF) men.

"The Prime Minister then found these people still herded together and surrounded by ZANLA elements with guns. He ignored these men and drove into the centre of the gathering to hold his meeting."

DETERMINED

Asked to comment on the incident, the bishop said last night from Umtali: "I was determined to do everything I could to break down this form of intimidation, even if it meant putting my own life at risk."

A spokesman for Bishop Musorewa said the armed ZANLA men ran from the scene when the bishop and his security men arrived.

Mr Kara's statement claimed that violence had broken out at the ZANU (PF) rally because people had been forced to attend.

ZANU (PF) were accused of forcing people to walk more than 30 km from the Chinamora TTL, north of Salisbury, to Highfield.

Mr Kara said it was significant that with the exception of the rallies held in Salisbury and Bulawayo by the Patriotic Front and ZANU (PF), all those organized by other parties had been without incident.

A UANC spokesman said last night that Bishop Munorewa had spoken at three meetings in the Eastern Districts yesterday—at Melsetter, Hurma Valley and in the Vumba.

CSO: 4420

MASHONALAND EAST: MAIN BATTLEFIELD FOR VOTES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

MASHONALAND EAST electoral province is destined to become the main battleground for the common-roll elections next month. Four party leaders and a deputy head the party lists in the province, which includes Salisbury. It is the largest district with 16 seats.

Poised for a showdown in the province are the presidents of the UANC, Bishop Muzorewa; ZANU (PF), Mr Robert Mugabe; the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, Mr James Chikerema; and the National Democratic Union, Mr Henry Chihota.

Also leading his party there is Mr Josiah Chinamano, the deputy leader of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front. Mr Nkomo heads his party list for Midlands.

Among the big names standing in Mashonaland East are: Dr Elias Mundawarara, the UANC treasurer-general; Advocate Simpson Mutambanengwe, UANC secretary for legal affairs; Mr Willie Musarurwa, the PF publicity secretary; Mr Enoch Dumbutshena, for the ZDP; Mr Michael Mawema (UANC) and Mr Robert Marere (ZANU PF).

Nine political parties yesterday lodged with the Registrar-General, Mr Eric Pope-Simmonds, their candidates' lists.

The NFE acting president, Mr Peter Mandasa, tops his party's list for Victoria. The list includes three former top officials of ZANU (PF), now in detention in Mozambique, Mr Henry Hamadziripi, Mr Mukudsei Mudzi and Mr Crispin Mandirvidza.

In Manicaland the leader of ZANU, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, leads his team against Mr Edward Masaiwana and Mr David Mukome, the UANC secretary-general and secretary for foreign affairs.

The battle there will also be fought by a tough ZANU (PF) team consisting of Mr Kumbirai Mudzi, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo and Mr Didymus Mutasa, high ranking members of Mr Mugabe's party.

Support

Supporting Mr Sithole in Manicaland will be his military chief, Mr Noel Mukono, the secretary for legal affairs, Mr David Zarnchiya and the director of elections, Dr Masipula Sithole.

The ZANU (PF) deputy leader, Mr Simon Muzenda, is lined against Mr Nkomo and Mr James Dzvova, the ZANU publicity secretary, in Midlands.

Standing with Mr Nkomo will be Mr Cephas Maipa, the PF secretary for education.

In Victoria ZANU has fielded a team led by the deputy leader, Mr Leonard Nyemba, who will face Mr Francis Zindoga, the UANC national chairman and Mr Herbert Zimuto, also of the bishop's party.

Some of the well known politicians contesting the elections are: Mr Ernest Bulle and Mr Walter Mtshkhulu (UANC Matabeleland North); Mr George Shundika (PF Matabeleland South); Mr Edgar Tekere (ZANU PF Mashonaland Central); Professor Stanlake Samkange (ZDP Mashonaland West) and Mr Zephaniah Bafana (UNFP Matabeleland South).

Dr Aaron Muttiti, the UANC secretary for research, is top of the list in Mashonaland Central.

CSO: 4420

POLITICIAN DAVID ZAMCHIYA PROFILED

Salisbury THE NATIONAL OBSERVER in English 18 Jan 80 pp 2, 14

[Article by Marion Duncan]

[Text]

DAVID Zamchiya is a tall man, slim, conservatively dressed, softly spoken.

He looks like a lawyer — which he is. He is also an astute politician.

He is one of ZANU's top officials, the outgoing Minister of Health and one of the most experienced legal advisers in the nationalist political field.

Mr Zamchiya was born in 1940 in the small village of Zamchiya, in the eastern part of the country.

"I started school when I was nearly seven at our local school there, Zamchiya Primary School. Then I moved on to the central primary school at Chikore Mission—that was in 1951.

I spent three years there before moving to Goromonzi school at the beginning of 1955. I spent six years there, completing my sixth form in 1960.

"I enjoyed my school life. I was happy at school. I liked learning," he said this week in an interview.

Then came three years of law study at Bristol University in England, from where he graduated L.L.B. in 1964. He went on to do a Masters Degree in constitutional and criminal law at the London School of Economics while at the same time studying for the Bar.

1966 saw Mr Zamchiya called to the Bar by the Gray's Inn Society in London, and his refusal of an offer of a lectureship at the University of Rhodesia in Salisbury.

"UDI had been declared by then. Nationalism was growing. Mentally I was not ready to come home."

Politics had entered his life. "I was involved in student politics, as we all were in those days. From 1964 I was the president of what we called the Zimbabwe Students' Union in Europe.

"I travelled extensively, calling on all our students wherever they might be, both in western and eastern Europe. At that time there were only a few of us, and even if there were only two students at, for example, the northern tip of Scotland I used to travel to see them. Now there are thousands of them. They do not know each other any more.

"We had a national approach in those days. We tried very hard to make sure that everybody was aware of what was happening at home, and we tried to get everybody to relate their studies to the needs of their own country. This was what the Union was formed to do."

"As a result it was made up of both ZANU and ZAPU students. So when I left Europe in 1966 there was one students' union, and a colleague of mine (who is now in another political party) became the leader when I left."

That Union still exists, but as Mr Zamchiya put it: "It is not as cohesive as it was then. I suppose it is a reflection of the political scene at home."

From London he went to Zambia, to lecture at the Evelyn Hone College (named after the last governor of Northern Rhodesia). He also lectured part-time at the law school in the University of Zambia.

PROMOTED

After four years of teaching, Mr Zamchiya became a public prosecutor in the chambers of the Attorney General, from where he moved to the Solicitor General's Department.

In 1974 he was promoted to the post of parliamentary draftsman, which he held until leaving Zambia in 1978.

Meanwhile, politics had not forgotten David Zamchiya. His government job prevented him from engaging in active party work, but he was often consulted by the Rev. Sithole's ZANU party.

"It was not until 1974 really that I was asked to take an openly active part in politics and the Bishop (Muzorewa) invited me as one of the six legal advisers to the 1975 Victoria Falls talks on the bridge."

"You will remember that there was one political umbrella movement at that time. I was one of the legal advisers, and it was my first experience of politics at that level."

More experience was to follow. Mr Zamchiya was invited as legal adviser to the 1976 Geneva conference, going with the delegation led by Mr Sithole (then called ANC Sithole). "We spent a pleasant two months there," he said sadly. "We returned empty-handed."

Two years later he was back again "at that level" invited to Rhodesia as one of the eight members of the Constitutional Committee to draft the new constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

It was the first time he had been home, permanently, since leaving for university 14 years previously. He returned with a wife (a Rhodesian girl, whom he had married in Malawi) and four children (all born in Zambia). He also returned as a member of ZANU (Sithole).

After the constitution was complete, and after the expiry of his contract with the Zambian government (which had allowed him special leave to come to Rhodesia), he was appointed Secretary for Legal Affairs for ZANU and was asked to contest the April general election in Mankwaland.

He won his seat, but because of his party's claims that the election had been unfair he did not take it up immediately.

It was a difficult period, politically, for ZANU. "You must realise that our president really believed the election had been unfair. He based his judgment on various reports that he had received from his workers on the ground, his organisers, and his Central Committee."

"This was not politicking. I know he truly believed what he was doing," he said.

ZANU finally took up the seats in August. Britain, under the newly elected Conservative government, decided on a constitutional all-party conference in London in the September.

David Zamchiya was called on, yet again, to be a legal adviser to Bishop Muzorewa's Lancaster House delegation.

Once more he put aside party politics for the national good. "We as legal advisers urged everybody concerned (in the government delegation) that what was of primary importance was the national interest.

"I can say without fear of contradiction that the ZANU delegation was under severe pressure to articulate more strongly and more publicly the views that the party wanted. This was not done. The national interest came before what was in the interests of ZANU as a political party.

"This is one of the reasons why Mr Sithole did not make many public statements in London. He spoke privately to the other three leaders of the internal parties and to the British government."

Mr Zamchiya himself was so impressive — one senior white member of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian group said afterwards he was "quite brilliant" — that he became one of the two official spokesmen for the delegation.

With the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Silas Munda-warara, he was the last man to leave the British capital. He had remained behind as the principal spokesman when most of the delegation returned to Salisbury.

With this background and experience of national — as opposed to party — politics, does Mr Zamchiya favour a unified approach in the forthcoming general election?

"The priorities here are reversed. They are not the same as at Lancaster House, where the aim was a settlement for the entire country. This election has a different motivation in which every party is much more interested in projecting itself. Now it is more important to get one's own party elected."

He sees the greatest danger facing the country at the moment as a breakdown in the ceasefire. He is also concerned that "a party or parties" who lose the election might refute the results and return to a war situation.

In the long term, however, he is confident of peace. "I think and believe peace will come, because all the factors that militated against it seem now to be working towards peace.

"I am referring to the issues like 'What have we been fighting for?' This was resolved at Lancaster House. I am referring to the fact that the Lancaster House decision was supported by the international community, which means that anybody who fights against the result will not be welcome at home or abroad.

"And I am referring especially to the people in this country, who are not interested in talk of war."

He is also concerned that intimidation will interfere with the peoples' rights during the election, and is worried that the people will not understand the secrecy of the vote.

"This coming election is not only historic, but of critical importance to our nation. We are going to elect a government which will have to be the basis for the new nation of Zimbabwe, and all our people must take it upon themselves as their duty to vote.

"They must also be aware that they are not just asked to vote for a political party but for a government which must be both responsive and responsible to all the people.

"And they must not fear that anybody will know how they voted. The vote is secret, but it must be used. I hope our people have the strength to use it as they wish."

UANC MOVES TO OPEN SUBURBAN OFFICES

Salisbury THE NATIONAL OBSERVER in English 18 Jan 80 p 16

[Text]

THE United African National Council of Bishop Muzorewa has launched a massive drive to open offices in the suburbs of major cities and towns throughout Rhodesia.

Dr Dennis Nyamuswa, the deputy Minister of Finance and UANC election director for Mashonaland East, said this week that he had opened party offices in four suburban areas of Salisbury.

The UANC now had offices at shopping centres in Greendale, Greystone Park, Mabelreign and Arcadia.

Dr Nyamuswa said the local people, mostly domestic servants, had requested the opening of UANC offices in the suburban areas so that

they would be able to obtain information about the party without having to travel long distances to the city or the townships.

"We agreed because we also felt there was a need to establish our offices to serve these people who are often neglected because nobody seems to think about them," Dr Nyamuswa said.

He added: "We will go ahead and establish offices in suburban areas in other cities and towns as well. The impression is that suburbs are for whites, but there is an average of about three blacks to every white in the suburbs, and their votes will be important."

"There will be the added advantage that these people will now not have to travel far to get any information about the party, or to join it."

"We are expecting many more requests for party offices in the suburbs, and as soon as a request is made, we quickly move in."

CSO: 4420

BISHOP HITS AT 'BIASED MONITORS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

THE president of the UANC, Bishop Munzirewa, yesterday accused the chairman of the Commonwealth Observer Group, Mr Rajeshwar Dayal, of having already decided which party he would prefer to see win next month's general election.

At a news conference in Salisbury, the bishop said he had entered the ceasefire agreement in good faith, hoping there would be an uninhibited election campaign.

He said it was now apparent to him that those involved were "crooks". He declined to elaborate.

"I have entered the agreement with a lot of crooks, who are supported by a lot of crooks who are biased . . . and only came here having made up their minds they are going to support crooks."

The bishop, who yesterday completed an election tour of Manicaland, expressed "disgust" at what he said was happening in

almost every assembly point in that area.

A lot of "mujibhas" were feeding "hordes" of ZANLA forces who had refused to go to the assembly points. Some assembly points had become "hotels, restaurants and grocery-shops for the terrorists". Other assembly points were empty but the Ceasefire Monitoring team did nothing about this.

INTIMIDATION

Bishop Munzirewa alleged that in some instances, the guerillas were monitoring the Commonwealth force.

He said there was widespread intimidation of villagers, even in the "keeps", and the Patriotic Front forces were continually moving in and out of the assembly areas.

Accusing Mr Dayal of being biased because he had raised the issue of the auxiliary forces with the Governor while ignoring alleged breaches of the ceasefire by guerilla forces, the bishop said:

"That man's partiality is condemned and he does not qualify as an impartial observer at all. And as far as we are concerned, we are not going to accept what that cancerously biased man is going to say (about the fairness of the election) because he had already made up his mind before he came from India."

Because of these actions, the presence of the Commonwealth election observers here was "a mockery" of a free and fair poll next month, he said.

REJECTION?

In an earlier statement yesterday, the UANC president said he and his party would reserve their position regarding the outcome of the election and would, if necessary, reject the result if they were satisfied it was not free and fair.

Bishop Muzorewa was commenting on statements which were reported in Time magazine, where the Governor, in an interview, had said the election would not be without intimidation.

He called on the Governor to stamp out the intimidation, saying he and his party would reject the poll result if "we feel that this has not been conducted in a free and fair manner".

CSO: 4420

UANC PROMISES FREE SCHOOLING, HOSPITALIZATION

Salisbury; THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 80 p 9

[Text]

FREE primary and secondary school education and free hospital treatment has been promised by the UANC in its election manifesto, released by the party's president, Bishop Muzorewa, yesterday.

Speaking at a Salisbury hotel, Bishop Muzorewa told a news conference—attended by about 60 local and international newsmen—that the manifesto was the "UANC bible".

The document outlined the principles, policies, aims and objectives on which the party is to contest the general election next month.

Under a UANC government more blacks would be trained for more responsible positions in the security forces and Police. It would also institute a national service scheme to train youth and local militia "to keep the nation in a continuous state of preparedness".

The manifesto — the second the party has released in 12 months — commits itself to create more jobs for the people as well as raising their standard of living.

On land reform, it pledges a redistribution to meet the needs of the people with additional fertile land being made available as tribal trust areas.

The land would belong to the people, but the State would hold it in trust.

"The UANC accepts the concept of supervised freehold titles to land on

a non-racial basis," the report said.

The hoarding of land for speculative purposes would be prohibited and a UANC government would ensure that land is not held by absentee owners unless it is economically used.

Changes to the last UANC manifesto promise a new Zimbabwe currency, free compulsory primary school education, free secondary school education and free treatment in low fee-paying hospitals.

Freedom of the Press is guaranteed, provided there is no prejudice to the security of the State.

Chiefs and headmen would be given their "proper, traditional place" in their respective areas in Zimbabwe.

A UANC government would examine the taxation structure with a view to "developing and introducing a more equitable system".

A similar review would

be made of what the manifesto described as the existing "racial economic and social systems" and establish in its place a non-racial society in which the majority have control of political and economic power.

All Acts and laws which discriminate against labour on the grounds of race would be repealed.

Small businessmen would receive financial assistance and training to acquire the necessary business skills.

The manifesto says "freedom fighters" and their families would be provided with education, administrative and financial assistance.

A crash technical training programme would be launched for the benefit of those former combatants who choose to pursue careers in commerce, industry and the public services.

WORLD LINKS

Under its foreign policy, a UANC government would seek affiliation with the following international organisations: the United Nations, the Organisation for African Unity, the Non-Aligned Conference and the Commonwealth of Nations.

Bishop Musorewa said some of the party's aims and objectives had not altered. "They remain as paramount as prior to the first election.

"I can assure you the promises made by myself and the UANC are and always have been honest and genuine. With the support and goodwill of our people they are attainable and will be pursued until they are finally achieved," he said.

CSO: 4420

INTIMIDATION REPORTED IN TRIBAL LANDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

TWELVE people have been killed in violations of the ceasefire and tribesmen were being intimidated in rural areas, Combined Operations Headquarters said in a communique yesterday.

The communique reported: "Combined Operations Headquarters reports that as a result of nine contacts with armed groups — all of them ZANLA — security forces have killed three terrorists and three collaborators.

"Eight ZANLA elements have been captured with their arms and another seven ZANLA men, who were captured unarmed, subsequently led security forces to where they had hidden their weapons.

"One black woman has been killed in crossfire.

"Intimidation and enforced political indoctrination of people in the rural areas by ZANLA gangs and their collaborators is increasing.

"Tribesmen are being forced to attend illegal political meetings both outside and within the assembly areas.

"In the Zwimba TTL, Police found the bodies of two men, believed to have been abducted by a gang of six terrorists on the 20th of this month.

"In the Maana TTL a man was beaten to death by two ZANLA terrorists. The terrorists alleged that the man was a supporter of an internal political party.

"In the same area a man was beaten to death by an unknown number of terrorists who afterwards robbed his family of \$120.

"In the Urungwe TTL, a tribesman was wounded in the arm and chest when a group of seven dissident ZIPRA elements opened fire on him. They had accused him of being a sellout.

"There have been three bus robberies, all carried out by armed ZANLA groups.

"In the Ngarwe TTL, an unidentified black man died when he trod on a terrorist explosive device.

"One hundred and fourteen head of cattle have been stolen. Farm militia have recovered 48."

SHORTAGE OF ACCOMMODATIONS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jan 80 p 11

[Text]

THE world-wide interest in the Rhodesian election has led to an accommodation crisis in Salisbury.

Not only are hotel beds at a premium in the capital, but it is almost impossible to hire a car.

And the situation is likely to get worse as international journalists, election supervisors, Commonwealth and independent election observers and other "spectators" continue to stream into the country next month.

Although it is difficult to assess accurately the numbers of visitors, the Deputy Director of Information and manager of the Government Press Centre in Salisbury, Mr Costa Pafitis, says there are close to 300 foreign journalists and cameramen now based in Salisbury.

"Recent arrivals are definitely finding it difficult to arrange accommodation here. Some are even trying to rent houses in the suburbs, or have arranged to share hotel rooms with Press colleagues who have a spare bed to offer," he said.

The British Election Commission has reserved 100 hotel beds in Salisbury for the observer corps (expected to number more than 100 by next month) and this has further aggravated the accommodation crisis.

Some visiting journalists are even considering booking into hotels as far afield as Lake McIlwaine while others have gratefully accepted board and lodging from private residents.

WARNING

A spokesman for a leading hotel chain in Rhodesia acknowledged the accommodation shortage. "The position is changing all the time and the odd bed becomes available every day or so, but things are tight. We are warning people to book at least a fortnight ahead in Salisbury."

Mr Pafitis said the "accommodation crisis" would get worse next month. "We could see up to 800 media representatives in Salisbury during the wind-up to the election." He said existing communications facilities were adequate for the large Press corps.

The manager of a large car hire company in Salisbury said this week that it was almost impossible to hire a car in the city. "I have even heard of the local used car dealers trying to hire cars from their lots to people desperate for hired transport."

"I would warn them that hiring cars is a specialised business and they could get their fingers burnt," he said.

RELIEF FOR NEAR-BANKRUPT GAS STATION OPERATORS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] Rhodesian petrol station operators, many of whom have been on the verge of bankruptcy for months are finally going to get some relief, says the President of the Motor Trade Association, Mr Dick Parry.

Many petrol stations had been running at a loss since the series of petrol price hikes began last April and, after months of negotiations with government, an agreement has been reached at no cost to the consumer.

As of February 1, the wholesale price of super to a service station will be re-adjusted by 1,08 cents a litre, while diesel will be re-adjusted at 1,84 cents a litre. There will be no change in the retail price.

Petrol stations will receive a rebate for these amounts and will be credited by their oil companies on all fuel purchased by them during the period beginning on December 1, 1979 and ending on January 31, 1980.

"The oil companies will not be prejudiced by the drop as it will be absorbed in the procurement cost," said Mr Parry. "In other words, the government will absorb the cost, but it is not saying how."

The Motor Trade Association and the government arrived at these figures after agreeing on a formula based on a model service station, said Mr Parry.

"The idea was to stabilize the ratio of profit. We were determined to arrive at formula to ensure fair profit returns and curtail drastic rises and falls," he said.

Every six months the government will review the situation and update the figures on the model service station.

"We were very close to a situation where the only solution would have been to reduce staff, but we will now be able to give pay increases, so the benefits move right down the line."

CSO: 4420

KADZVITI FREED OF MURDER CHARGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] A former co-Minister of Defence and Combined Operations and a senior official of ZANU, Mr John Kadzvititi, was acquitted of murder by the High Court, Salisbury, yesterday.

Two other ZANU officials who were jointly charged with him were found guilty of being accessories after the fact of murder and were each sentenced to 3-1/2 years in prison. They were Fata Muchenje (42) and Jephath Karemba (27), both officials of the Sinoia branch of ZANU.

All three men had pleaded not guilty to murder.

The Crown alleged that Mr Kadzvititi ordered a group of ZANU members, including some auxiliaries and a former terrorist, to kill Mr Zakaria Mederefa, Mr Stone Mochu, Mr Dzikisani Kapurika, Mr Timoti Timothy and Mr Andrew Paida near Lions Den on July 18, 1978 because they had "sold out" a number of ZANU supporters who had been killed in the Zvimba Tribal Trust Land.

Muchenje was alleged to have driven the group to and from Lions Den on the night in question and Karemba to have been a party to the killing. All five deceased were shot.

A Crown witness who is under sentence of death and another who is serving a life sentence for his part in the murders both told the court Mr Kadzvititi had ordered them and other members of the group to go and kill those who had sold out ZANU supporters.

Mr Kadzvititi, who was at the time a Minister in the Transitional Government and a member of the national ceasefire committee, denied ordering the killing.

He said he gave instructions for the group to go to Zvimba on a ceasefire mission in which they were to try to bring terrorists on to the side of

the Government, and that he did not know why or how the group ended up by going to Lions Den.

He also said it was only about a week later that he had learnt from the Special Branch that the group had been involved in the Lions Den murders.

Muchenje admitted driving the group from Sinoia to Lions Den and back, but denied being given any instructions by Mr Kadzviti or knowing what the group intended to do or what it actually did at Lions Den.

He said that when they got near Murureka village at Lions Den he was told to stop the car and wait by the vehicle as the group got out and made off. He waited there, he said, until Karemba returned, followed later by the rest of the group, and they all went back to Sinoia.

Heard Shots

He also said that, although he heard gunfire while waiting at the car, he did not know what had happened.

Karemba told the court that after disembarking near the village he had gone some distance with the group until, for fear that he might be recognized by people in the area, he was ordered to go back to the car.

He also said he heard two bursts of gunfire when he was near the car, but did not know what had happened and only conjectured that the other members of the group might have had a contact with security forces or with some armed men. All this happened at night.

Mr Justice Smith, sitting with Mr E. J. Jenner and Mr E. D. Dawson as assessors, dismissed the evidence of the "accomplices," the two Crown witnesses, as unreliable. Having dismissed this evidence, he said, the court was left with no direct evidence that Mr Kadzviti had given the orders he was alleged to have given.

He said the court accepted there was "a reasonable probability" that Mr Kadzviti's explanation was true and accordingly found him not guilty and discharged him.

The court found that Muchenje and Karemba could not be found guilty of murder but it was satisfied that they were accessories.

Mr T. Ziyambi represented, pro Deo, Muchenje and Karemba. Mr Kadzviti was represented by Mr A. de Bourbon, instructed by Stumbles and Rowe. Mr J Colegrave appeared for the Crown.

CSO: 4420

TOP CIVIL SERVANTS GET MINISTERIAL POWERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

IN A MOVE unprecedented in British Commonwealth legal history, the British Governor, Lord Soames, has by a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette delegated Ministerial powers to the Civil Service heads of Rhodesian Government Ministries.

However, he has reserved for himself many of the controversial powers previously allotted to Cabinet Ministers on contentious issues such as security. Lord Soames has total legislative and executive authority in Rhodesia during the transition to independence under black rule.

Ministers from Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Government of National Unity still continue in office, in title, drawing their salaries and enjoying their privileges. But they do not exercise their administrative functions over legislation.

Sources told *Iona* that various bottlenecks had occurred in Government in recent weeks due to the centralising in Lord Soames of all Ministerial powers.

The Secretaries of Ministries who are given Ministerial powers virtually intact are those for Foreign Affairs; Commerce and Industry; Education; Health; Local Government and Housing; Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation; Mines, Roads and Road Traffic; Transport and Power; Water Development; Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development.

There are many provisos, however, to the discretionary powers in terms of legislation which Lord Soames has delegated to Secretaries for such Ministries as Defence, Combined Operations, Law and Order, and Home Affairs. It is understood, however, that there is no change in the existing arrangements which leave the day to day running of the Rhodesian forces in the hands of Rhodesia's security chiefs, who have been answerable direct to Lord Soames since he arrived to assume office on December 12.

The Secretary for Information, Immigration and Tourism is not given discretion over several sections of the Broadcasting Act and the Immigration Act, while placed outside the ambit of the Secretary to the Treasury are some sections of the Audit and Exchequer Act, State Loans and Guarantees Act, Customs and Excise Act and the Finance Act.

Fundamental to the "Westminster system" of Government is the concept of Ministerial responsibility — elected Ministers being answerable to an elected Parliament for the actions of their Ministries. Ministers and not civil servants bear ultimate responsibility for policies and for the efficiency of Ministries. Rhodesia's handover to Lord Soames has placed the system in mothballs.

Lord Soames's Press spokesmen have stressed since he took office as Governor, with more power than any of his predecessors, that he did not intend to initiate policy changes, nor force British values on Rhodesia.

Since yesterday's action by Lord Soames was taken in terms of the Constitution (Interim Provisions) Ordinance, it will fall away, it is understood, once a new Government is formed after the election and the country proceeds to independence under a new Constitution.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CANDIDATE RULES--When is an election candidate not a candidate who should have been a candidate on another party's list of election candidates? In some cases the man should not have been a candidate at all. Or he agreed to be a candidate but decided at the last minute that he wanted to be a candidate on another party's list of election candidates. Then there was the candidate who wanted to be a candidate but found other candidates ahead of him on the party list of candidates and he was now officially a reserve candidate. The Registrar-General, Mr Eric Pope-Simmonds, has the answer to the candidate confusion. In a statement this week he made the following points clear: A candidate remains a candidate until the party applies to the Registrar-General to have his name taken off the party list. Although parties may withdraw candidates from the election they may not add to their lists. No party had yet applied to have a candidate withdrawn from a list. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 80 p 3]

NFZ DENIAL--The National Front of Zimbabwe yesterday denied that nine former United African People's Union members had joined the UANC when the NFZ and the UAFU merged earlier this month. A statement from NFZ official Mr M. J. Wandawanda said three of the members, Miss Sheilla Mambasa, Mr N. Chamboko and Mr T. Chimanikire, were party candidates. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jan 80 p 3]

PARTIES USE MEDIA--The UNFP and the NFZ last night made the first party political addresses to be broadcast on all channels of the ZRBC radio and television services this week. The broadcast order for the rest of the week is: Today, the NDU and the ZDP; tomorrow, ZANU (PF); Thursday, ZANU and the Patriotic Front; Friday, the UANC and UPAM. The order for the addresses was made by ballot on January 15. The British Election Commissioner, Sir John Boynton said the parties would be allowed to broadcast for two minutes on the eve of poll. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jan 80 p 3]

LAST 'VOICE OF ZIMBABWE' BROADCAST--The "Voice of Zimbabwe" carries its last broadcast from Radio Mozambique tonight at eight o'clock [1800 GMT]. From tomorrow [26 January] Radio Mozambique, in place of the Voice of Zimbabwe

program, begins broadcasting in the external service in English especially for southern Africa. The service will broadcast three programs daily, from six to six-thirty in the morning [0400-0430 GMT] on the 60 and 92 meter bands; from one to one-thirty in the afternoon [1100-1130 GMT] on the 25 and 31 meter bands; and in the evening from eight o'clock to eight-thirty [1800-1830 GMT] on the 60 and 92 meter bands. [Program summaries for Maputo's new external service broadcast in English to southern Africa at 1800 GMT on 26 January, heard on 3265 and 4855 khz, and subsequent casts, will be filed separately, as available] [Excerpts] [LD281646 Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Southern Africa 1200 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD/CA]

CSO: 4420

IRAQ, SOMALIA ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON RAMADAN VISIT

JN242056 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jan 80 JN

["Text" of press statement issued on the visit by Iraqi RCC member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan to Mogadishu 22-24 January]

[Text] At the invitation of Maj Gen Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, vice president and minister of foreign affairs of the Somali Democratic Republic, an Iraqi delegation under Iraqi RCC member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan paid a visit to Mogadishu from 22-24 January 1980.

The Iraqi delegation was made up of 'Amir Mahdi, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; senior officials from the Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development; and representatives from the ministries of foreign affairs, oil, education, industry and minerals, trade and culture and information.

The Iraqi first deputy prime minister met with His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic. Taha Yasin Ramadan conveyed to his excellency the president, to the cabinet members and the Somali people the greetings and best wishes of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Iraqi cabinet members and the Iraqi people.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed fraternal bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them in the interest of our Arab people in the two fraternal countries and to serve the glorious Arab nation's objectives. The two sides also reiterated the Arab nation's stands aimed at protecting the Arab nation's legitimate rights and defending the Arab nation's fateful central issues, particularly the issue of Palestine.

They also stressed their commitment to the implementation of the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions in letter and spirit to consolidate the independent and nonaligned Arab course, protect unity of Arab ranks against the imperialist-Zionist challenges the Arab nation is facing, confront the Camp David conspiracy, strengthen joint Arab action and build the Arabs' intrinsic strength and employ it in the service of Pan-Arab interests wherever they may be located in the Arab homeland.

Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre expressed his thanks and appreciation and that of the Somali people and government to President Saddam Husayn, the Iraqi Government and people for the visit, the sincere cooperation and Iraq's constant support for Somalis in the sphere of development and Arabization.

The Iraqi side under Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and the Somali side under Maj Gen Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, vice president and minister of foreign affairs, held a joint meeting characterized by frankness and clarity during which viewpoints on bilateral, Pan-Arab and international issues were exchanged.

The two sides decided to continue strengthening bilateral relations in the two peoples' interests and to make it possible for them to achieve their Pan-Arab objectives, to stress their sincere commitment to the implementation of the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions and to proceed with their two countries' policies on an independent and nonaligned course that will enjoy respect and appreciation, play an effective, positive role in the service of Arab interests and champion international humanitarian issues, particularly the right of peoples to determine their fate, to get rid of racist policies and racial discrimination, to secure the rights of all countries to independence, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and the establishment of international relations based on mutual respect and equality to enable the international community to live in peace and security free of the calamities of war.

The talks of the two sides in the sphere of bilateral relations resulted in the following: Conclusion of an economic cooperation agreement as a general framework for cooperation in all fields. Under the agreement Somali will receive a \$15 million grant from Iraq to improve its balance of payments; another \$5 million grant to Somali refugees; and \$5 million for the establishment of a color television station in Mogadishu and the purchase of 5,000 tractors.

An agreement on cultural cooperation was also signed between Iraq and Somali under which a national institute to train teachers will be established, technical assistance provided in printing textbooks and scholarships provided in accordance with Somali needs.

The two sides also signed joint minutes on the development of cooperation in the sphere of oil refining, agriculture, minerals and the expansion of trade.

CSO: 4402

PRIME MINISTER HAILED FOR SUGGESTIONS ABOUT OIL PROBLEM

Dar es Salaam MZALENDU in Swahili 20 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] Nationally, our country at this time has insufficient oil for our needs. But it is true also that some areas in the regions are obtaining their needs for oil with difficulty. The question is what is being done so that all parts of our country may obtain the required oil?

During the past few days, the Prime Minister, Edward Sokoine, made suggestions which will help to obtain a solution to the problem of the shortage of oil in the regions. Sokoine, who is on a visit to the regions of mainland Tanzania to see the full extent of the existing oil, has suggested means which will make it possible to have good distribution of oil.

When he was in Mwanza early this week, Sokoine asked the oil companies in the country to cooperate fully with the government agencies and among themselves to alleviate the problem of oil distribution in the country. And in Musoma, Sokoine advised the public corporations having the means to do so to purchase vehicles to transport oil and avoid the practice of relying on individual transporters.

Undoubtedly the importance of cooperation in any work at all is acknowledged. Although we recognize that every oil company has its own interests to look out for, it should be borne in mind that the work of oil companies in this country is to serve the single nation of Tanzania. We believe that if these companies cooperate well with government agencies and among themselves, service will be good.

But, along with cooperation on the part of the oil companies, it is known that there is a transport problem in our country. This problem must be resolved when the question of oil distribution is resolved.

Now the importance is becoming apparent of the suggestion which the Prime Minister made in Musoma that the public corporations with the means to purchase vehicles for transporting oil do so instead of relying on individual transporters. There are some corporations with the ability to do this.

The benefits for corporations with the means to have their own vehicles for transporting oil to do so are obvious. Corporations like these will have the certainty of obtaining their oil requirements, and also the cost of transporting this oil can be reduced.

Truly other corporations with considerable financial means can move further ahead by purchasing vehicles for transporting their oil. These corporations can purchase vehicles by setting up projects and transport oil commercially in the regions. We are thinking about corporations like the National Commercial Bank, insurance and others whose financial resources are great.

We know that there are corporations in which because of their great financial resources, the workers are given bonuses after a certain number of years. It is fair that workers be given bonuses after working zealously and exceeding the objectives laid down, but it is also good if some money is used to have capital for establishing other projects which will bring in more money and help economic activities in the country.

The question of oil in our country concerns directly and closely all our work. When we talk about strengthening the economy, oil is the important thing. We are unable to talk about industrial production without having oil. Even agricultural production is to some extent dependent upon obtaining oil. For example farmers need equipment and pembejeo [translation unknown]. Without oil it is difficult to cause these things to reach the farmers.

In general, oil is a necessary thing for our lives and development. Every effort must be made to see that the oil which we have reaches every place where it is needed in the country. In doing thus, the suggestions and advice which was made by the Prime Minister are among the means which can help.

CSO: 4407

PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT OF SWAHILI LANGUAGE NOTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 23 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Excerpts] The National Swahili Language Committee (BAKITA) today began its 2 day session in the city of Dar es Salaam. This session is the first after the committee obtained new members who will serve for a 2-year period until 1982.

BAKITA, which was established in 1967, is one of the national agencies which has done considerable work in expanding the Swahili language. When this committee was established, many citizens Walikuwa wanatawaliwa na kasumba [literally were ruled by opium] and despised the Swahili language and promoted the English language.

But, by cooperation with many agencies like the Institute of Swahili Language Research of the University, the Educational Institute, the Poets' Association [UKUTA], and other agencies, the committee has tried to make the Swahili language understood and used more not only in our country but outside our country.

Today much work in our nation is conducted in the Swahili language; terminology in various fields which is used in teaching students in primary schools has been approved by the Swahili language committee, and the ministries and enterprises have benefited greatly from the services of the committee in obtaining Swahili language terminology to be used in their daily work.

In this way it is the Swahili language which is developing; many meetings which in the past were usually conducted in the English language, now are usually conducted in the English language. Many people who approximately 10 years ago said that the Swahili language is an inferior language, now use Swahili more than the foreign language English. We congratulate all those who took part in developing the use of the Swahili language to its present stage.

Thus, the success which has been obtained does not mean that the work has already reached an end. Truly greater work lies ahead. This is because our country is entering into a new period, a period of technological development.

The Swahili language as a means of communication must satisfy our needs in accordance with this development. This means that for our scholars who are engaged with developing our language, the period ahead of us is more difficult. These scholars are confronted by the responsibility for developing our language not only for satisfying needs here in the country but also for making the Swahili language take its place as one major language in the world.

We know that the responsibility which faces these scholars is not easy, especially because in development there must be clashes. In the development of the Swahili language therefore, as has already become apparent, clashes must occur between past and present usage and even among various groups who are concerned with our language. The clashes which are occurring in developing Swahili do not appear to be a bad thing.

CSO: 4407

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

COTTON FOR USSR--This year Tanzania will sell the USSR 20,000 tons of cotton worth more than 120 million shillings under an agreement signed by the two countries in Moscow recently. This was announced by the executive chairman of the Tanzanian sisal authority, Ndugu Saidi Abdalla, who led a two-man mission to the USSR recently. Ndugu Abdalla said that under the agreement the price of the cotton Tanzania sells to the USSR will be reviewed every 3 months and adjusted in accordance with world market prices. [LD010340 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD/EA]

CSO: 4407

SHOCK REPORTED AT RETURN OF AKENA ADOKO

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English 19 Dec 79 pp 1, 8

[Article by THE ECONOMY Research Desk on Akena Adoko, former chief of the General Service Unit under former President Obote]

[Text] It is a shock and chilling news--to report that a man whose name makes blood of every Ugandan freeze is back in town, and Honourable D. M. Buzabo, Chairman of the National Renting Allocation Board has allocated him the Commercial premises formerly owned by Hassan Fauza on Plot No. 32/2 Kampala Road.

Unless Mr. Buzabo can now tell the entire nation that he did this allocation under extreme duress from certain quarters, it is difficult to believe that among the fifteen candidates who were contesting for the premises AKENA ADOKO was the most suitable.

In Uganda Times of 8/12/1979, Chairman Buzabo was reported as having condemned Amin's system of allocating business because "this created commercial inefficiency and economic chaos."

Spy or Politician?

On hearing the news that Akena Adoko has been allocated premises on Kampala Road, the worried citizens wondered whether the Allocation Board considered Akena Adoko's application on grounds of a retired efficient intelligence officer or a politician who created a dragon which swallowed him. Some people have speculated that the allocation of premises to Akena Adoko is a cover up so that the former boss of General Service Unit can re-establish the spying octopus which UNLF so badly needs.

Chairman Buzabo was reported by Uganda Times of the same date that his committee was going to give "special preference to patriotic Ugandans who are prepared to serve the nation."

Now the citizens wonder how patriotic is Akena Adoko?

Is it fair and human to bring a man who is alleged to have made thousands of Ugandans rot in General Service Cells?

The GSU was the forerunner of State Research Bureau, both instruments of black tyranny and terrorism.

Reversing the Clock

It seems Uganda and its people are under a spell of wicked curse. It is unbelievable that after eight years of military rule, tyranny, and civic violence, that the pattern of liberation is driving us back into servitude instead of peace and democracy. The very people who made Uganda what it is today are the very ones who are being rehabilitated at the greatest speed. What a turn of events!

Members

Honourable Buzabo has not stopped at rehabilitating a man most Ugandans would like to forget forever, but he is making sure that every member on the Allocation Committee gets a share.

Reports have reached THE ECONOMY OFFICES that the former City Toys on Plot 50/3 Kampala Road has been allocated to Mr. John W. Lwamafa. During Amin's Regime, Mr. Lwamafa was in the Afrigas Building and that was destroyed during the war of liberation.

Ugandans will recall that Lwamafa served as Cabinet Minister in Obote's government and now he is a full member on the National Renting/Allocation Committee Board.

Former Lab Enterprises on plot 4/6 Jinja Road has been allocated to Mrs. Duruku and another one, sources confirmed that Mrs. Duruku is the wife of Mr. Tom Duruku, a full member on the Allocation Board.

Plot 61/63/1 Kampala Road, formerly owned by Mrs. Julia Hadija Masser has been allocated to Mrs. Mary Aliat. It is worth to note that Mrs. Aliat, is the wife of Mr. Aliat, a full member on the Allocation Board.

One interesting point to note is that Mrs. Aliat was described as a successful cattle trader in Karamoja but she was allocated a textile shop. People wonder if her merit is being a cattle trader, why was she not considered for a butchery instead of a textile shop?

Plot No. 40/4 Kampala Road formerly operated by H. M. Kadingidi and Company has been allocated to Mr. Tamale Sali Christopher member on the National Consultative Council representing Mpigi District.

This confirms the fact that those already in the positions of influence will always get what they want.

51 Minus 21

Further more, in a recent Press release Mr. Buzabo informed the country that the allocation exercise was progressing alright and confirmed the allocation of premises on Kampala Road, William Street, Wilson Road, Jinja Road, Bombo Road is over, but according to the information relayed to THE ECONOMY Offices, out of the 51, several premises advertised and already applied for, on Kampala Road, only 21 have been allocated, the 31 being believed are allegedly reserved or decision about them is differed.

Citizens would like to know for whom are these businesses reserved?

The fourteen man Allocation Committee has done a lot to exploit the common man. It is reliably reported that each Member on the Committee is paid Shs. 500/- per meeting, making it over Shs. 7,000/-. With this attractive sitting allowance, the meetings are almost daily costing the taxpayer over Shs. 150,000/- per month. In addition to this lucrative allowance members are assured of a heavy lunch free, plus Travelling Allowances. It seems the longer the exercise lasts the more the members will benefit.

With the growing anomalies in the allocation exercise coupled with fact that former UPC trouble-shooters are secretly being rehabilitated, has revealed to the masses the allegedly sinister plans of UNLF to return those who this country abhors vehemently.

CSO: 4420

UGANDANS SAID TO WANT DEMOCRACY, NOT SEMINARS

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English 19 Dec 79 p 3

[Editorial: "Ugandans Mean It...."]

[Text] In the briefest words which one should not take lightly are that UGANDANS WANT DEMOCRACY.

Furthermore, UGANDANS will never again be taken for granted by anyone that they will subservient to manipulative tyranny like that of Milton Obote or accept the return of murderous ruling machines like that of Idi Amin.

It is extremely suicidal even to think for one moment that UGANDANS WILL BE TAKEN AGAIN FOR A RIDE in Politics. If the mood of these words is clearly understood, then there is effective communication particularly between Ugandans who stayed and those who fled in exile.

Bad Memories

Many people who fled this country after Idi Amin had taken power, are now coming back. We know some of those who fled contributed a lot to the coming of Idi Amin into power.

Many Ugandans who stayed look back with extreme anguish at the graveyards of their relatives. Many of us witnessed daylight murders. I recall vividly the grim picture of WILLIAM SENYONDO of RAMBA-KYADDONDO whose brain sprayed the ground when Amin's soldiers claimed that they had mistakenly shot him for somebody else. I recall the cold and horrible murder of my Uncle SAM MUTAKA of Komamboga, several yards away from his compound, when Amin's soldiers came chasing a COMBI presumably to steal it. He was blasted by stray bullets. I don't mention these people because they were important to me and the rest of our family. We at one time accompanied a group of people who went to recover the body of their relative at NANANVE. I will never forget the sight! Such memories don't erase quickly.

Lease of Power

WHY ARE WE WHERE WE ARE? We are where we are because some individuals got it into their heads that it is better to kill thousands of innocent Ugandans provided they get a lease of power for five or eight years.

But after the fall of two dictatorial regimes, that which took power in 1966 and that one of 1971, it is wrong to think that Ugandans have remained permanently ignorant and inept. That the fall of one dictatorial regime will open for another. THIS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED ANYMORE.

Democracy We Want

We welcome the exiles back to our homeland, but the Keynote to our reconciliation is that WE WANT UNDILUTED DEMOCRACY and nobody should say that people don't know the type of democracy they want:

(a) People want FREE ELECTIONS under a multi-party system. This is a non-negotiable instrument of democracy. People are fed up with political experiments. Let us do what is obvious. Before time comes for elections, let the PEOPLE form their political parties or register in the old ones of their own preference.

(b) People want to change their leaders periodically Every able Ugandan must be accorded a chance to compete for the seat of Presidency and in Parliament. People don't want self appointed political demi-gods.

Rule of Law

(c) People want to restore the RULE OF LAW. People are fed up with Kangaroo Courts set up by soldiers on the streets. We have highly respectable Judges and Lawyers. We should stop paying lip-service to law and order. People want to be taken to court and defend their rights. We want those who listen to disputes to be as intelligent as those who are under dispute. People must be left to act freely and sensibly within the definition of the law.

Freedoms

(d) Freedom of speech, association and worship must be guaranteed without qualification. Let the people feel free to talk to their leaders.

Practice What You Preach

There are many more facets of democracy which Ugandans want. The point is that UNLF should spend more time re-organising and enforcing such principles rather than holding seminars in which UNLF members act like political Messiahs. People are already educated: They are far educated than the preachers of Socialism.

If, UNLF persists in its thinking that the Ugandan masses are permanently ignorant that they deserve incessant sermons, then we are afraid there will never be an end to bloodshed in Uganda. A revolution after revolution will be staged until these aspiring to leadership get it right into their heads that Ugandans will stand nothing short of ABSOLUTE DEMOCRACY. The people of Uganda should not be underrated in their resolution about this stand.

When they say they want DEMOCRACY they ABSOLUTELY MEAN IT. Ugandans can be a determined lot IF they want to. They have produced the only SAINTS on the continent of Africa, and of late, they have produced a Martyr in the name of late Archbishop JANANI LUYUM. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA stands as a symbol of people's wish for democracy. LET US SEE DEMOCRACY AND FORGET SEMINARS.

CSO: 4420

TROUBLE DESCRIBED FOLLOWING INTERVIEW WITH ASTLES

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English 19 Dec 79 p 5

[Text] My meeting with Astles was quite accidental. After an amiable discussion with President Binaisa I found myself with Uganda's former minister of defence, Yoweri Museveni. Astles' name came up and I asked if we could see him. The minister saw no reason to object and gave us a letter to the commissioner of prisons introducing us as guests of President Binaisa. The commissioner, in turn, sent his deputy to accompany us to Kampala's Upper Prison, where Astles, an Englishman, is confined without privileges, awaiting trial on four charges including one of murder.

His notoriety at one time almost surpassed that of his grotesque boss. Now he is a greatly diminished figure, appearing regularly at preliminary court hearings where he produces copious notes in support of his plea of not guilty. Nevertheless, his very existence in the country--even in the high security section of prison--can produce spasms of irrational anger and confusing reactions. At least that was my experience following my visit to him.

The British-built prison overlooks Lake Victoria. Beyond the main gate is a large compound which we skirted to reach the "condemned section" of the high security wing. Inside, the pick of Amin's villains, all large men in sun-bleached pink prison pyjamas, were grouped together. One prisoner was sunbathing on the steps leading to the execution chamber as we arrived.

They all fell silent as we entered. One stopped washing himself under a standpipe. Then a few voices called out that the "mzungu" (white man) had visitors. I turned a corner to see Astles, a small, grey, pale man, walking towards us.

Mostly Rice

Without asking who we were or what we wanted, he led me to a heavy table which was bolted to the ground. He said that he was well treated, though unhappy with the diet, which was mostly rice. Still, he had a lot of work preparing his defence--and before him were many pages of neat handwriting arguing his innocence of any crime while acting as adviser to Amin.

Astles said he had only just managed to get hold of note-books kept by other officers who had served with him in his "anti-smuggling unit," but he was confident he would not be condemned to death.

He claimed he would be able to prove he had an alibi to some of the charges and kept emphasising that his was an active service unit. He described Amin as a giant but pointed out that on more than one occasion Amin had been "out to get me". He ordered one of the prisoners to fetch some papers from his room. The man obeyed and handed them to Astles at a crouch. When I left Astles handed me handwritten copies of notes and comments.

The visit had unforeseen consequences, indicating the confused state of affairs in a land trying to restore stability while enemies with in-death threat letters have been received by at least eight cabinet ministers and without Amin himself, is said to be plotting in Libya--conspire against it. Despite agreeable meetings with President Binaisa and other members of the government, we felt lucky to have finally left Kampala unscathed, so terrible was the wrath of Binaisa's aides over the discovery that we had talked to Astles.

Letters Intercepted

After a long chat with Binaisa last Sunday, we flew by helicopter with the defence minister, Museveni to the western border town of Kabale, where he held a rally. Next day the helicopter's drive shaft coupling broke so we returned to Kampala by car.

At some point during this trips, government officials intercepted letters sent out of prison by Astles, in which he mentioned our visit and wrote admiringly about The Sunday Times. Infuriated, the Kampala authorities issued an all-points bulletin ordering our arrest and detention.

When we arrived back at the International Hotel in Kampala, I was summoned by James Namakoja, press adviser to the President. His room was full of expensive hi-fi equipment and on better days fairly throbs with delighted girls, hopeful businessmen and obedient soldiers.

Namakoja asked me to answer one "important" question: "Have you interviewed Bob Astles? I said I had. "In that case, you are under detention," he snapped.

I was instructed not to communicate with anyone. I could have dinner at my hotel and immediately afterwards was to report back to him. Mark Ellidge was ordered to be there, too.

That a government minister had authorised the prison visit seemed to make no difference. Namakoja asked me at the second meeting for the tape recording of my Astles interview as well as the papers the prisoner had given me.

Brain-Washing

After playing the tape--which contained nothing world-shattering--Namakojo looked at me: "You know we can make you forget everything he said to you. We can brainwash you. We can do that. Is that what you want?"

He then asked if we were prepared to surrender tape and film "in our own interests," stressing that he was not confiscating them, but merely passing them to other interested people. Incredibly, the Ugandan president's press adviser then confessed that he had been trying to gain access to Astles in order to interview him for the American CBS radio network but had been unsuccessful.

Now the president was furious, said Namakojo. "He thinks you have abused his hospitality." As a result, we found we were unable to leave Uganda. For 33 hours, we were restricted. We moved only with permission and found ourselves unable to recover our passports from the hotel staff. Namakojo's parting shot was: "If you don't give me the material, I can't stop coming for it in the middle of the night." Then suddenly the authorities relented. The word "misunderstanding" appeared--and we were at last able to leave.

It was an awkward ending to a trip which began so promisingly. My first meeting with President Binaisa took place in the State House Entebbe, the scene of many of Amin's excesses. I was shown into panelled dining room where a short, round-faced man stretched out his hand from the table where he sat breakfasting. The president asked me to join him over bacon and eggs, surrounded by a dozen watchful officials. He ate fast. Those at a lower table had scarcely started when he finished his meal. Food is in short supply.

He gives the impression of having become president by accident. When Ar'in fled, Binaisa returned from America to check on his family properties--then stayed long enough to replace the ousted President Lule. "I never thought I would be president. I thought my time was over and that my major thing would be to concentrate on my work and educating my kids. My kids are rather young, you know, I have got seven.

He described his surprise at being told of the decision to install him as president. When he walked into State House with Museveni to be greeted with applause, he says, "I couldn't believe it. I was really staggered."

"I looked around, Lule was not there. He had left the room with all his supporters."

"Lule made a speech that morning. He shook me by the hand. He was quite pleasant and later he called me to his office. We sort of talked. He had been my teacher of geography at school. I knew him quite well. The father of his wife had been to school with my father.

Don't you think it was rather extraordinary the way it happened? It took time to adjust, I said to myself, "I have accepted the job, now let me do the best I can."

Roaring Inflation

His best is unlikely to be good enough for a considerable time to come. There is no soap, no salt for the population; no hot water in Kampala Hotels. The farmers live blackmarket. Without inflation and a destructive blackmarket. Without the presence of the Tanzania army to maintain some semblance of law and order, Uganda would be in the hands of anyone capable of its control. Yet its natural potential is immense.

CSO: 4420

TENANTS SAID EVICTED TO ACCOMMODATE PRESIDENT'S STAFF

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 28 Dec 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] Several unfortunate tenants living in houses belonging to the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC) will be thrown out into the cold when their tenancy agreements expire on Monday. A Weekly Topic reporter discovered this when he confronted the Chairman of the UMSC Housing Committee, Haji Twamulabirawo, and quizzed him on allegations that the Committee was infested with corruption and religious discrimination.

Haji Twamulabirawo contended that the Committee has no option but to throw out those tenants because of a directive from the President's office which requires them to surrender 20 houses to accommodate staff of the President's Office.

He agreed that those to be kicked out would experience grave hardship in view of the shortage of housing in Kampala but maintained that the committee has no choice in the matter.

The Weekly Topic Reporter drew Haji Twamulabirawo's attention to a chain of allegations against his Committee which he strenuously denied.

One of the allegations is that a member of the Committee has in recent weeks collected large sums of money from prospective tenants, ranging from 7,000/- to 10,000/- per head, on the promise that he would provide them houses and that the money paid would be recorded as part of rent when tenancy agreements are signed.

It is claimed that after waiting in vain the would-be tenants are demanding refund of their money but to no avail.

It is further alleged that in some cases money is collected from two tenants in respect of the same house who are then left to fight it out on "the fittest survives" principle. On various occasions the tenant who can "cough" more is helped behind the curtains by a member of the Committee to evict his rival with the assistance of armed personnel.

Rejecting these allegations as "malicious and unfounded", Haji Twamulabirawo challenged anybody who claims to have offered him money in the manner stated to come forward and testify against him.

He said that renting out of UMSC Houses was a purely business transaction therefore whoever has the money can get a house on the principle of "first come first served", no matter whether he is a muslim or not.

But when asked why the greatest number of tenants in UMSC houses are women, Haji Twamulabirawo had a less than convincing explanation to offer. He claimed that this was because women are in the majority in public service and that most of them accompany their applications with recommendations from their "bosses."

Investigations carried out by Weekly Topic seem to bear out Haji Twamulabirawo's claim that his committee does not exercise discrimination in favour of Muslim applicants.

Many Muslims interviewed expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Housing Committee operates and some called for it to be disbanded.

The only incident unearthed that smacks of religious discrimination concerns a tenant in the UMSC's estate on Sir Apolo Kaggwa Road who is said to have been evicted just because he evoked the wrath of his muslim neighbour by enjoying a dish of pork in his presence. The neighbour threatened to report the matter to the Housing Committee and the next day the unfortunate tenant was told he had to vacate the house as somebody had paid 9,000/- as advance rent for it before the liberation war. He was told he could remain in the house only if he could "cough" that amount.

There is also an allegation that a large sum of money, to the tune of 1.3m/-, has been misappropriated from the Housing Committee Account.

Haji Twamulabirawo dismissed this as "a big lie" and contended that the account "stands firm" and that the present system of rent collection allows no room for any malpractices.

"Never in the history of UMSC has so much money been accumulated on this account," he said.

On complaints that the Council was charging exorbitant rents for its houses, Haji Twamulabirawo maintained that the rent charged was very small compared to the size of the houses and the facilities provided.

"Rent of only 900/- for a 3-bedroom house cannot be regarded as excessive," he argued.

CSO: 4420

COMPLAINTS PUBLISHED ON PREJUDICE AGAINST BAGANDA

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English 12 Dec 79 pp 2, 7

[Article by Gerald M. M. Matovu, Turor, NTC Kyambogo: "Is a Good Muganda a Dead One?"]

[Text] I have long been conscious of the anti Baganda feeling which exists among most of all the peoples of the other tribes of Uganda. I was probably faced with the nudity of this embarrassing truth when I first went to a school outside Buganda in 1963. Nonetheless, in spite of the knavish act of Obote and Amin in 1966, many Baganda have lived in the illusion that it is only a few unreasonable individuals who have a resentment for the Baganda.

Yet this year, following the overthrow of the first UNLF government, most Baganda were forced to believe that they are living among enemies, because of the many hard words said against the tribe.

The tribe of the Baganda is without exaggeration of utmost importance in the role of the economic development of Uganda.

The only president of Uganda whom I ever heard praise the Baganda, was Amin and at the time one was not sure whether he was sarcastic: he said that the Baganda are very good people because they welcome strangers of all sorts and that the Baganda greet well; that is why whoever comes to Buganda (whether old or young) does not want to leave.

There are of course too many disturbing points of truth in the words of Amin. My concern is that most Ugandans tend to give impression that the Baganda are a Burden to Uganda although they should continue (the Baganda) being exploited. Any level headed Economist assessing the G. D. P. of Uganda will admit that Buganda contributes no less than 75 per cent to the GDP. But none thanks the Baganda for that. Instead they are told in their faces that they are a curse to Uganda and that they ought to be deprived the more.

For a Muganda to feel a complete human being, he wants the freedom to love, admire, respect and be proud of; his family, clan and tribe in that order.

This inevitably makes a Muganda proud of being a human being. Most Baganda therefore despise those people who are not proud of their homes, families, clans and tribes.

But every often on the political front we have been told rubbish aimed at making us remove our eyes from our mother land Buganda, so that the reven-ous wolves who are ashamed of their homes, may get the chance to grab what is ours. This has a lot of Economic implications. People will only develop an area quickly and effectively if they have a spiritual devotion to the land of that area. Foreigners too often have the aim of exploiting a foreign area unless they are homeless immigrants. And if the majority of well educated Ugandans have their eyes set on Buganda-Kampala in particular Kampala will either be devastated or developed rapidly, but the other areas of Uganda which ought to have been developed by those educated people who were born there, will remain backward for-ever?

Another Economic problem raised by this hatred for and desire to exploit the Baganda is that it dispirits them, hence they become sluggish in their work and so, less economically productive. As I have already stated, dispiriting the Baganda is dispiriting more than 75 per cent of the Gross Domestic Income of Uganda. If it is true--as it truly is--that the Baganda contribute more than 75 per cent to the total income of Uganda, then it goes without saying that the rest of Uganda is heavily dependent on Buganda for their well-being. It is also correct to argue that many parts of Uganda are fed by the sweat of the Baganda.

Consequently it is grossunfairness to expect that the Baganda ought'nt to play a leading role in the running of the affairs of the nation. The Baganda should--although it is not the case now--have the largest share of the national cake (reflecting their 75 per cent input).

A lot of unfair and oppressive policies have unfortunately too often been put into effect against the Baganda. The Baganda have--through their weakness of politeness which no other tribe in Uganda cares for looked on in amazed silence.

(a) Obote and Amin bombarded the Lubiri of the Kabaka of Buganda (and forced the Kabaka into exile where he died (although the maintainance of the Kabaka did not cost Obote and Amin a cent except envy.

(b) The institutions in Buganda (schools, shops, colleges, hospitals, etc. . . .) must be shared by all tribes of Uganda--though none really cares when Buganda is cheated. And the institutions outside Buganda can comfortably be predominated by the local inhabitants from around those places. Hence the poor Muganda is denied a place at home and elsewhere.

(c) If, in the national government, there were as many as a third Baganda cabinet ministers, somebody would be accused of "tribalism" though none complains when it comes to consuming the labour and intellact of the Baganda.

(d) Although some of the educated nationals of Uganda are Baganda, a Muganda will never be given a key position anywhere unless it is absolutely inevitable. If anyone denies this, just count how many Baganda are working under their inferiors.

(e) Whereas there are many Baganda youths willing to join the forces, there seems to be a system of steady elimination of the same. A sincere inventory of the police and armed forces will be far from disproving my observation.

(f) Since 1966, there isn't a tribe that has suffered even a quarter of the political of the political murders that Buganda has.

(g) There is a deliberate attempt to disenable the Baganda to unite or live peacefully (Neither will there be unity and peace in Uganda). There are attempts to destroy Baganda's pride and sense of identity.

Can we expect a prosperous Uganda while the Most effective tribe is made to live under a sense of insecurity and oppression and under the threat of the hatred of its sister tribes?

CSO: 4420

UGANDA

SUDAN TO RETURN PROPERTY; DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO OPEN

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 31 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] The Sudanese government has agreed to return to Uganda vehicles and other property which were taken to Sudan by fleeing ousted dictator Idi Amin's henchmen.

This was announced by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Allimadi just back from Sudan where he led an eight-man delegation. They discussed matters of mutual interest between the two countries.

Otema Allimadi said Sudan would reopen its embassy in Kampala this week. The Embassy closed after the fall of Amin's murderous regime in April this year.

Otema Allimadi told a press conference at Entebbe Airport that the discussions which were held in Juba under the chairmanship of the president of the Southern Sudan, Major Gen Joseph Lagu, centered on security on the border between the two countries, communications, repatriation of Ugandan property in the Sudan and diplomatic relations between the two states.

They also visited Khartoum where Otema Allimadi met his Sudanese counterpart and the minister of defence.

He said he was confident that the relations between the two countries, after these talks, were at their best ever.

Members of the Uganda delegation included the deputy minister of defence, Lt Col Omaria, the chief of staff, Lt Col Oyite Ojok, Capt Nyero of the Uganda National Liberation Army and Dr Asea.

From Entebbe Airport, the delegation drove straight to State House to brief President Godfrey Binaisa about their mission.

CSO: 4420

FOOD SHORTAGES, HIGH PRICES REPORTED IN KAMPALA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 4 Jan 80 p 8

[Article by Zadok Ekimwere and Mukyusa Jengo]

[Text] **FOOD** prices have shot up in market-places in Kampala during the last few days.

A bunch of "matooke", at least costs 150/-, rice 80/- a kilogramme and low-grade "posho" 40/-, while a packet of Hodari an imported "posho" brand from Kenya sells at 80/-.

The food level in Kampala has depleted. Posho has almost disappeared and rice appears only in trickles. Though "matooke" comes daily, it is not enough and comes at odd times.

Several city wage earners are pessimistic about 1980, as they solemnly walk on empty stomachs, and yet with very little hope of making "daily ends meet."

Because of the food crisis, many people have resolved to live with as a few people as possible. Those with two wives have sent one to the village. Those with several children have sent all the kids upcountry.

But reports yesterday said even other towns were not better off. Kabale and Mbarara are in the same boat. Jinja is worst hit because there does not seem to be any food coming to town at all.

Commenting on the situation, an accountant said: "I do not know how we are going

to continue working if the government is simply going to sit and watch us starving to death."

An economist, who had three of his relatives in his office said: "The whole thing stems from the budget. They made a half-hearted budget which left many loopholes now being ruthlessly exploited by the 'magendoists'."

A political scientist has urged that the NCC sessions resume as soon as possible so that "something can be done about this worrying situation." He said: "The UNLF government ought to be practical and not speculative. There is still a lot left undone and yet the common man is on the brink of extermination."

A town planner, who was faced with many leave applications, was simply confused and bewildered. He said: "I think I am also going to apply for leave. How can you work and yet you are not able to feed yourself?"

A Kampala City Council worker earning 240/- said, "I must go home or I will die in Kampala or turn a thief. How can my 240/- maintain me? Surely if the government was on the side of the common man some difference would have been made on the living standards of the common man by now."

Some people have blamed "nyumba kumi" for the food shortage, and consequently

inflationary prices. But then a man who recently drove to Bugere, a "matooke" growing area, said the "ex-factory" price there is 80/- a bunch.

"Before the budget was announced, all traders and businessmen were prepared to tune down their prices. But when the budget came out a month ago, without any fixed prices on certain food items, things are completely going out of hand," a Makerere student observed. Theoppers blame the market women for the prohibitive prices at which food was being sold. The market women switched the blame to the transporters who have hiked their charges in the past month since the budget was presented.

For their turn, the transporters blamed everything on the rises in fuel prices and continuing scarcity of spare parts.

But most people agreed that it was the uncontrolled rise in the charges by the transporters that has led to the hikes in the prices for food. One woman told the "Uganda Times": "The government promised to control the charges by these private transporters when the budget was presented. A whole month has passed and we haven't seen any controls. Who is to blame?"

She said she could not be expected to sell a bunch of "matooke" at 30/- when she pays 150 on the lorry.

BINAISA: UNLESS AID FORTHCOMING, WE'LL GO IT ALONE

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 7 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Editor-in-Chief Ilakut Ben Bella]

[Text]

UGANDA is prepared to re-construct the country alone if aid from the industrialised countries is not forthcoming, President Godfrey Binaisa warned over the weekend.

He told two London journalists, who interviewed him at State House, Entebbe, that unless western governments gave Uganda aid to re-equip the hospitals, the police, and to repair roads and railways — without delay — they could find that they were no longer needed in this country.

"This thing called stability, whatever it means, is a vicious circle. Unless we have instruments of stability, such as drugs, ambulances, vans for police, good roads and lorries to carry food and other goods, and new machinery for the industries to provide jobs, it will be difficult to get the country under firm and total control", Binaisa said.

"We are prepared to go it alone in the event of aid not forthcoming from the industrialised countries.

"This will then involve the re-examination of the economic variables, with a subsequent re-adjustment of priorities," he told Mr Siyanga Malumo, a Zambian economic editor of Africa Magazine, and Mr Ian Matheson of the London Observer.

He said the aid so far received was "chicken feed." "It's so small that it cannot even qualify to be called a mini-Marshall Plan."

Binaisa said Uganda's critics would be unfair if they expected the country to recover quickly from the ruins of Idi Amin, who was deposed in April by a combined force of Ugandan exiles and the Tanzanian army.

"It took Germany a good part of two decades to recover from the ruins of the second world war."

Binaisa also said that only a few OAU member states had come to Uganda's aid. He said he would have preferred aid from sister African countries.

"We are prepared to accept anything from sugar to soap and saucepans from sister African states, no matter how small."

Binaisa said Uganda was determined not to concentrate power in the hands of one man. "We are determined to uphold the democracy we shed our blood for."

He said no one would be barred from standing in 1981 for the presidency. "As many candidates as possible will run for the office in order to give the people a chance to pick their own men.

"Even if I were to stand — and then lost — I would never have any qualms about it. I would go back to my law practice."

Binaisa appealed to the two co-leaders of the Patriotic Front to avoid splitting.

"I have known Joshua Nkomo as well as others, since 1952. I know they are serious enough people to realise that a split at this critical hour would open the flood-gates to their enemies."

The president said the recent Arusha summit between him and the presidents of Tanzania and Kenya, Dr Julius Nyerere and Mr Daniel arap Moi, had opened new avenues to greater co-operation in the region which was once bound together by the East African Community. The community broke up in 1977.

Binaisa said the upgrading of representation between Uganda and Kenya to resident minister status could lead to political unity among the three former partner states.

"Remember the door towards that end has never been closed".

GANG KILLING, ROBBERIES REPORTED IN KAMPALA AREA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 8 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Abdulgadir Abdallah, John Rwabuhungu, and Zadok Ekimwere]

[Excerpts] **ARMED** thugs shot dead a Ugandan journalist, Mr Bob Odong Naenda, then robbed his car on Sunday night at Kawanda, nine kilometres on Kampala — Bombo Road.

The incident occurred at about 8.30 p.m. With the deceased were his sister Judith Apio and doctors Kenya Mugisha and Apollo Kaggwa both of Mulago Hospital, Kampala. They were returning to Kampala from Lira.

Apio and the doctors were roughed up by the thugs who were about 20. But the three managed to dash into the bush to hide.

The gang had mounted a road block when Odong Naenda arrived, driving his car. He was stopped. His sister came out first and she was immediately beaten up and made to lie on the tarmac.

When the doctors got out, they were also beaten up and asked: "Where are you going? Don't you know it is curfew time now?"

Yesterday the doctors said: "These thugs tried to start Naenda's car but failed. Then they ordered him to start it. As he did so, they shot him dead and pulled his body out."

"At this stage we dashed into the bush where we hid until we heard cars driving through the scene of shooting. Then we realised the thugs had left."

"We stayed in the bush for another hour, then walked to Kawanda Research Station where we spent the night at Dr. Asa's house."

One man who was arrested at the scene is helping the police with inquiries.

Meanwhile, armed thugs stormed into Jinja Road Police Station on Sunday night and caused terror in the whole place. No one was injured.

The gang, unknown in number, struck at 7.30 pm. They then began shooting wildly, destroying security lights and some electrical appliances.

Because of terror and panic, no policemen responded to the attack. An officer, who tried to find out what was happening vanished after a bullet aimed at his head narrowly missed him.

The gang then tried in vain to open the gate to the cells. When they failed, they fled.

Police sources said the gang had intended to release some prisoners who were in the cells.

CSO: 4420

UGANDA

ATTACK BY SUDANESE THUGS REPORTEDLY CAUSES CONCERN

Nine Reported Killed

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Eva Lubwama]

[Excerpt] Nine people are reported to have died in a border attack by Sudanese thugs. But Odwee said effective measures had been taken to this.

"The attack was staged by armed thugs from Sudan, who made off with thousands of cattle and a lot of food. The rustlers penetrated 14 miles inside Uganda," he said.

The Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) has moved into contain the situation. Furthermore, the vigilante groups are working effectively to crack down on smugglers and border thieves.

Ugandan, Sudanese Relations Questioned

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 7 Jan 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Protect the People"]

[Text] The penetration of armed thugs from Sudan into Uganda is a very serious development which must be checked immediately. It also raises many questions as to the nature of relations between Uganda and Sudan.

Last week the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Allimadi, was in Sudan and he held discussions with the authorities there who promised to normalise relations with Uganda and return Uganda's property which was taken there by Idi Amin's fleeing soldiers.

We thought that this would be followed by positive steps being taken by the Sudanese authorities to ensure security on the border between the two countries as part of the expressed wish to improve bilateral relations.

Now it is clear that there are still flaws in this attempt. Nine people have died in Kitgum at the hands of armed thugs and thousands of cattle

and a lot of food have been taken from there into Sudan. It is important to find out what kind of thugs these are. Are they the remnants of Idi Amin's soldiers who were given refuge in Sudan or are they armed Sudanese crossing the border to terrorise our people?

If we were contemplating the relaxation of security along the border areas to reciprocate Sudan's expressed wish to improve relations, we must reexamine these moves in the light of these developments. Tight security must be maintained at the border to ensure that our people are not harrassed by bandits.

At the same time Sudan must be asked to implement the promised improvement of relations with Uganda. We have a duty to protect the lives and property of our citizens. If these incursions into Uganda continue, it may necessitate hot pursuit operations to punish these thugs and the implications of such operations are only too clear to all of us.

Our security forces must be mobilised to contain this situation. In this exercise cooperation with the local people is vital. They are in a better position to know all the 'panya' routes used by the armed thugs. And more so we must assure them that we appreciate their problems and that urgent steps are being taken to protect them.

CSO: 4420

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION REACTIVATION TO IMPROVE PRESS

Officers Elected

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 7 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by James H. Okanya]

[Text] The UGANDA TIMES staff over the weekend won nearly half of the 13 executive posts in the revived Association of Uganda Journalists and Writers (AUJW).

The inaugural meeting held at City Hall, in Kampala, saw Mr Paulo Waibale deputy-Editor-in-Chief, elected president by an overwhelming majority. He had been acting president since the revival of the association last October.

Mr Freddie Sekitto, TIMES sports editor, snatched the post of general secretary, also with a landslide majority.

The post of administrative secretary went to Mr John Kidoodo, who is the assistant production manager for the TIMES newspaper.

Mr James Okanya, a senior reporter, was elected unopposed for the post of assistant treasurer. Mr Zadok Ekinwere, another TIMES reporter, grabbed the assistant organizing secretary job.

Had the editor-in-chief, Mr Ilakut Ben Bella, not warned the meeting of the danger of running the association from their Industrial area office in Kampala, more offices would have gone to his reporters, subeditors and editors.

The TIMES has a staff of 22 reporters, four subeditors and six editors. Ben Bella himself ran for the post of president but was decisively beaten by Waibale who scored 53 against Ben Bella.

"No hard feelings. This is democracy. Next time," the chief said.

The editors and reporters of the ECONOMY and the CITIZEN, the two controversial weeklies, did not attend the meeting. One journalist said: "Are these people operating from underground or something?"

"You guys watch out. These people are probably busy. Leave them alone. Don't you know that they are deeply involved in uniting Ugandans and reproducing the UNLF receipts issued at roadblocks."

"I like that" one of the newly appointed officials said.

Addressing the meeting, Waibale called for dedication and honesty among the journalists.

He said "our publications should measure to international standards, both in presentation and content. That is not the case at the moment."

"Press freedom does not mean a licence to publish anything, anyhow, anywhere. It has legal restraints under which it operates," he said.

Waibale said the association will not tolerate divisionism on political or other differences. It must remain a professional body, he said.

Journalists, who excel in various fields, will be awarded trophies and certificates. Waibale noted that the UNLF government was reacting "favourably to the tide of the press freedom."

He commented Mr Kinti Musoke, "who kept the spirit of the association alive through the eight years of dictator Idi Amin's rule." Musoke is now a member of the NCC together with another journalist, Mr Luutu Mukasa.

The association aims at uplifting the standard of journalism and authorship in Uganda. It will work for the improvement of the working conditions and welfare of the newsmen, foster a spirit of professionalism, and encourage members to play their role in nation building.

It will also struggle to maintain press freedom as a right.

The elected members are: Paulo Waibale (president), Grace Ssemakula, prospective editor of a new newspaper (vice-president), Freddid Ssekitto (general secretary), Tom Buitime of Radio Uganda (assistant general secretary), John Tenywa, P.R.C., Management, Training and Advisory Centre (treasurer) and James Okanya (vice-treasurer).

James Mutabazi, PRO City Council (organising secretary), Zadok Ekiwera (vice-organising secretary), John Kiddodo (administrative secretary), Bagenda-Mpiima, editor of THE EQUATOR, (education secretary), Ken Lukyamuzi (employment secretary), editor of the School-Leaver magazine, Charles Byekwaso of Radio Uganda (recreation and sports secretary), publicity secretary fell to John J. Lule of Information, Nakasero.

Freedom of Press Expected

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 8 Jan 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] The democratic election of officers of the Association of Uganda Journalists and Writers (AUJM) and the formal revival of the association's activities after eight years of being muzzled by a fascist dictatorship is a very welcome step. It is an attempt to assert the professional rights of journalists and writers after almost a decade of persecution, harassment and utter neglect.

There was a time when creative activity in this pearl of Africa was reverberating, affording our people areas of lively discussion and debate. Journalists, writers and editors could boast of a whole range of high quality publications which made Kampala and Uganda in general the focus of attention from other parts of Africa.

Unfortunately fascism befell our land and had its toll. One by one journalists and writers fell by the sword, fled into exile or simply decided to go mute so as to avoid clashing with the fascist regime. This had untold effects on the Ugandan people. Journalism was reduced to a mere replay of his master's voice--and the voice of a buffoon at that.

The UNLF government has pledged to reestablish freedom of the press in the country so as to give our people the chance to exercise their hard-won freedom and their basic human rights.

In this exercise, however, our journalists must know that they have a responsibility to the 13-odd million Ugandans. Whatever criticisms are levelled at things happening in our society must be done in good faith. We must cultivate a sense of getting genuinely involved in the entire destiny of our nation.

Freedom of the press entails freedom to criticise responsibly. We cannot afford to capsize the boat in which we are sailing. We must arrive and our posterity must end somewhere. We have a duty to ensure that our nation survives and develops.

Our journalism in Uganda must outgrow the petty problems which have maimed our politics since independence. It must inform the Ugandan public as to what alternatives are available to them in the hard road ahead and what priorities must be championed in the national development process.

While, welcoming the election of the government of the journalists' association, we would like to challenge this association to ensure that members uphold the sacred principles of professional [words illegible].

MARY NKATA, BINAISA AIDE, ARRESTED ON CUSTOMS CHARGES

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 28 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] A prominent aide to President Godfrey Binaisa, Mrs Mary Nkata, has appeared before a Kampala Chief Magistrate, Mr. James Okuku, charged with possession of uncustomed goods, worth 3 1/2 m Shillings.

It is alleged that Mrs Nkata, on December, 25th, this year, at International Hotel, in Kampala, was found in possession of 16 trunks containing ladies and men's wear valued at 3,500,000/-.

Defended by Mr. P. S. Ayigihugu, a Kampala lawyer, the accused told the magistrate "I know nothing about this case."

Applying for the release of the accused on bail, Mr. Ayigihugu said that he did not know whether the case against his client is still maintainable in Uganda.

Mr. Ayigihugu told the court that his client was charged under the laws governing the defunct E. A. Community.

The accused, Mr. Ayigihugu told the court, has been held illegally. He asked the court to dismiss the charge.

ASP. N. Kibuuka, prosecuting, told the court that he had not had enough time to consult the Director of Public Prosecutions. He asked the court for more time.

Mr. Kibuuka told the court that the investigations into Mrs Nkata's case are about to be completed.

The court allowed Mrs Nkata to be released on bail if she could raise a sum of 30,000/- cash. February, 5th, 1980 was fixed for hearing.

As the relatives of Mrs Nkata were about to pay the amount ordered by the court a policewoman told Mrs Nkata she was going to re-arrest her for another offence.

Mrs Nkata bitterly complained outside the court building, saying that the police was trying to harass her because of her support for President Binaisa.

As she was being led away by a police woman, Mrs Nkata shouted "I will continue to support Binaisa but what you are doing is a shame on you".

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CURFEW HOURS REDUCED--Curfew hours in Kampala District have been reduced by two hours. The "no movement hours" are now between 10 pm and 6 am. A statement read on Radio Uganda over the weekend said the city residents should know that the security personnel would keep alert all the time and any lawlessness would not be tolerated. It also said the lifting of the two hours would be subject to further review. The curfew, which was followed by the stepping up of police and army patrols, was imposed by the then minister of defence and acting president, Mr Yoweri Museveni on September 1, 1979 to counter a wave of murders and robberies in Kampala. In a statement broadcast by the radio at the time, Museveni said foreigners were being killed to scare them away and discredit the government. He also blamed disgruntled members of the National Consultative Council of Uganda National Liberation Front. Since September, the government has taken measures which have led to the improvement of security in Kampala. The UNLA men have gone back to the barracks and the responsibility of internal security has gradually fallen on the shoulders of the police. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 2 Jan 80 p 1]

APPEAL FOR DOCTORS' RETURN--The minister of health, Prof Peter Sebuwufu, has appealed to medical personnel still in exile to return home and participate in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country. The minister made the appeal yesterday when he met the staff of Mulago Hospital. He noted that there were about 234 Ugandan doctors in Kenya alone, and expressed disappointment at the rate they were returning to the country. He assured the medical personnel that the UNLF government, under the leadership of President Godfrey Binaisa was fully committed to support the medical service in the country. He said the government had ordered adequate drugs. "They will soon arrive in the country," he said. He said 43, vehicles including lorries, Land Rovers and ambulances had been ordered for the ministry. He also announced that 68 cars had been allocated to doctors. [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Jan 80 p 1]

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